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Korean Affairs Report



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24 December 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CITES REPORT, SPEECHES MADE AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

SK230426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)--Willy Burgeon, member of the Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party, made a report titled "On Peace and Reunification of Korea" at the international conference for peace and reunification of Korea held in Geneva on October 26 and 27.

Noting that the question of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification is one of the urgent questions demanding an early solution in the international political affairs at present, he said:

The peaceful settlement of the Korean question is not only a question of realizing the national sovereignty of the Korean people but also a question concerning the desire of progressive mankind to build an independent and peaceful world free from all manner of domination and subjugation, aggression and war, a world where the danger of a nuclear war is removed and peace and security prevail.

The division of Korea is the factor of the mistrust between north and south and the extremely strained situation in this region.

South Korea has been turned into the largest arsenal in the Far East by the United States.

Today there are many U.S. overseas military bases in the world. But, in fact, there is no place where nuclear weapons are so densely deployed as in South Korea. Vast armed forces and nuclear weapons are massed in South Korea because the United States regards South Korea as its vantage point for the execution of its important political and military strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

Facts make it plain that today the U.S. forces' presence in South Korea and their military actions are the main factor undermining peace and hindering reunification on the Korean peninsula.

Though the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly put forward proposals and ways for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the South Korean authorities have not accepted any of them, the reporter said.

Noting that there is a fundamental difference between the attitudes of the north and the south in the matter of dialogue and of peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, he demanded that the South Korean authorities take the stand for achieving peace and the reunification of the country through talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He stated that the situation created on the Korean peninsula demands an intensified interpersonal solidarity movement for the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country and stressed that all forces of the world which value peace should actively participate in this movement.

Then speeches were made by delegates from different countries.

Sean Garland, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ireland, said that the key to the solution of the Korean question is that the United States withdraws its occupation forces from South Korea and ends its political, economic and military domination over South Korea and the Korean people are allowed to shape their destiny for themselves and called for an intensified movement for supporting the just cause of the Korean people.

Luigi Anderlini, senator of Italy and chairman of the Italian Disarmament Committee, said that the proposal put forward by the north for the cosponsorship of the Olympic Games is a good one. It would help uphold the peace idea of the Olympiad, he added.

Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said that a separate entry of the north and the south of divided Korea into the United Nations is unthinkable and denounced the United States for bringing forward this question again.

The fact that the South Korean "regime" has no sovereignty at all and South Korea is a region under the domination of foreign forces must be made clear in the United Nations, he said. He declared that the scheme to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul was an act beclouding the prospect of Korean reunification.

Nils-Eric Gustafsson, chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, noted that the three-way talks and Inter-Korean parliamentary talks proposed by the DPRK must be realized at an early date and the United States must withdraw its forces from South Korea.

The conference was also addressed by political and social figures from the Netherlands, Denmark, Malta, Portugal, France, Britain, Greece, Italy, Finland, Austria, Norway and other countries.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN TERRORISM DISCUSSED

North Korean Terrorism History

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 July 85 p 4

[Text] North Korea has participated in or incited activities to overthrow foreign governments, including Grenada in 1983, a total of 33 times in 21 countries.

In 1966 North Korea established the Reconnaissance Bureau under the control of the General Staff of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces to take charge of special training. In particular, in 1968 North Korea established a foreign operations section in the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Liaison Bureau and it has since invited foreign guerrillas for guerrilla training with the goal of overthrowing foreign governments.

Guerrilla training camps have been established at 15 special reception sites such as the one in the Samsong-ni District of Pyongyang and at 15 special sites such as the one at Wonhung-ni in South P'yongan Province; each reception site handles 30 to 40 persons and training is conducted in short courses from 3 to 6 months long as well as in long courses lasting as long as 18 months. The training is broad and varied, usually including urban and rural guerrilla warfare theory and tactics, hand-to-hand combat, usage of various kinds of weapons and explosives, how to blow up facilities and equipment, sabotage, and map-making.

In addition, North Korea has also directly established guerrilla training camps in such places as Guyana, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Somalia, and Tanzania, where it is providing on-site training.

In this way, North Korea has dispatched professional trainers to 23 countries to train over 2,000 guerrillas while bringing in over 5,000 guerrillas from 35 countries for training in North Korea.

North Korea's weapons aid and operational funds have generally been spread out among anti-government groups in the Third World and amounted to over 3.5 billion dollars in 16 countries during the 10 years from 1965 to 1975. Weapons in particular have mostly been provided to groups in Africa and the Middle East, including the Southwest Africa Peoples Organization [SWAPO].

The dispatch of military personnel since 1966 has totalled over 8,000 persons to 38 countries. Their main duties fall into three main categories: direct participation in combat; operating equipment and managing units for aid countries; and, training and guidance.

Editorial on North Korean Terrorism

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Jul 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] A new term has appeared in international political society. That term is the alliance of terrorist states.

In his speech at the American Legion Association on 5 July, the American President Reagan identified the five countries of Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, and Nicaragua as the alliance of terrorist states. He also defined the alliance of terrorist states as a company of international murderers.

We think that it is very serious and sad that our fellow countrymen in North Korea should be considered among the five terrorist states of the world, and counted number three at that.

The people of the world do not make such a sharp distinction between North Korea and South Korea. Furthermore, even the Americans who know us well asked in countless numbers at the time of the hatchet massacre at Panmunjom why Koreans are so cruel.

We believe that this speech by President Reagan was designed to point out that international terror is a problem to be solved by international society and to foster an international climate for armed retaliation.

According to what he said, organized international terror can flourish because of the backing of the alliance of terrorist states. This can be interpreted to mean that in the future the United States will, when international terrorism happens, strike back at the country of these five allies that is most deeply involved.

If North Korea becomes the target of some sort of retaliation because of involvement in international terror, that implies new tension or even flames of war in the Korean Peninsula. It is now time for North Korea to cease playing with fire. North Korea must realize that its export of terror throughout the world to such places as Sri Lanka in Asia, Zimbabwe in Africa, and Grenada in Central America can become a fire under its own feet.

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CSO: 4107/229

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH MARKS HUMAN RIGHTS ANNIVERSARY

SK100244 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Seoul, 10 Dec (Oana-Yonhap)--Prime Minister Yu Sin-yong Tuesday cautioned his fellow countrymen not to be lax in defending their survival and security from the bellicose North Korean Communists.

In a speech marking the 37th anniversary of the international declaration of human rights, he said survival and security are prerequisites for ensuring the human rights of South Koreans.

"We have been strengthening our security posture and have been pushing for inter-Korean dialogue with the aim of preventing a war, which would deprive us of our lives, property and human rights," he said.

The prime minister said the respect for the promotion of human rights are the essence of free democracy and a common ideology that all nations should seek. His government has exerted a special effort to foster human rights through autonomy and liberalization, he added.

Emphasizing the theme of law-abiding spirit, he said neither freedom nor prosperity could exist, where law and order are not established, adding without freedom and prosperity it would be difficult to bring about genuine human rights.

Meanwhile, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung said the guarantee of basic human rights can be achieved only through legal means and that without respect for law and order, no democratic system aimed at ensuring human rights could succeed.

Some 500 people, including No, Yu and other leaders from the three branches of government, attended the ceremony, held at the Sejong Cultural Center here.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON JAPANESE SPYING FOR NORTH KOREA

Arrested Japanese

OW100221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0213 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Dec KYODO--A Japanese student arrested at Seoul's Kimpo Airport in September denies charges that he spied for North Korea, according to his family.

Yutake Inaba [names as received], 26, of Kawagoe, Saitama Prefecture, was studying at Yonsei University in Seoul when he was arrested in early September.

His mother, Kazuko Inaba, 46, flew to Seoul Saturday and was allowed to meet him in a Seoul detention house Sunday, according to his 22-year-old brother Shinobu.

Inaba told his mother that he had never done any spying and would clearly deny the charge in his trial, Shinobu said, adding that his brother went to study only because he was interested in South Korean history.

His family was sending money to Yutaka every month, said Shinobu, and the family could not believe the South Korean charge that he received 4.5 million yen for spying.

Neither Yutaka nor his family have anything to do with Japanese groups or organizations of any kind, so the family has not released a protest statement or taken other steps toward his release, Shinobu said.

The only thing the family can do is to hire a South Korean lawyer to argue in court for his release, the brother said.

North's Indirect Aggression

SK100106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Student Spy from Japan"]

[Text] The arrest of a Japanese college student here on a charge of espionage for Communist North Korea comes as a grim reminder of the

continuing indirect aggression of Pyongyang through the employment of foreign nationals via a third country where the North Korean spy apparatus enjoys a free hand.

There have been several incidents of spy infiltration and sabotage involving Japanese youths, most of whom entered Korea disguised as students. The latest offender is another case in point.

Under instructions from a Japan-based North Korean agent, the 24-year-old Japanese student from Tokyo, Yukata Inaba, had been enrolled off and on in a local university since early in the 1980s, circulating subversive literature and instigating campus riots. He allegedly acted as a recruiter and contact for prospective spies, gathering and delivering intelligence to Pyongyang via Japan.

The sphere of his operation extended beyond Korea and Japan to cover Capzhz and Hong Kong, establishing liaisons and drafting credulous and dissident students into his espionage ring by offering the lure of money or educational opportunities in Japan.

The use of foreigners who can travel freely to and from Korea and can easily disguise themselves is characteristic of recent North Korean tactics of infiltration into the South. Seditious propaganda books and materials have also been smuggled into the land by utilizing foreigners.

We are particularly concerned about the fact that North Korean Communists find our troubled campuses an increasingly fertile ground for sowing the seeds of discontent and violent disturbance to undermine the stability and security of the nation and eventually overthrow its legitimate institutions. Our country can never afford to let up complete vigilance and safeguard against these enemies of freedom and peace.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE DAILY CITED ON NORTH'S AIR ROUTE PROPOSAL

SK040642 Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--North Korea recently made a proposal to Japan, through a private Japanese trade agent, that a new air route linking Beijing, Pyongyang and Tokyo be opened, a leading Japanese economic daily reported Wednesday.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun said that the Japanese Foreign Ministry plans to make a counterproposal for another route linking Beijing, Seoul and Tokyo if North Korea presents its proposal to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The paper said that North Korea has not yet formally presented its proposal to the ICAO, but Japanese officials say it is only "a matter of time" before Pyongyang does so.

The officials believe it would be wise to try to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula by simultaneously opening the two proposed air routes because the South Korean Government also hopes to open an air route linking Beijing and Tokyo via Seoul, according to the paper.

The Japanese newspaper disclosed that North Korea made the proposal through a Japanese trade agent who recently visited Pyongyang. The Beijing-Tokyo air route would be shortened significantly if the planes flew the route via Pyongyang, the paper said.

The NIHON KEIJAI published the report one week after Japan's KYODO News Service reported that North Korea had already formally made the proposal to open a Beijing-Pyongyang-Tokyo route to the ICAO, which is based in Montreal.

Quoting unidentified aviation sources in Tokyo, KYODO reported that the ICAO is expected to seek official views on the North Korean proposal from concerned parties, including Japan, China, the United States, Iran and Pakistan.

A senior official at the Japanese transportation ministry said last week that the ICAO has not formally notified the ministry about the proposal. He said that coordination of the proposed routes (the direct Pyongyang-Tokyo route and the direct Seoul-Beijing route) by member-countries of the International Air Transportation Association (IATA) have been under way since early this year.

The IATA, which is also headquartered in Montreal, is an organization of world commercial airline companies, set up to discuss international air fares and other air transportation issues.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTER-KOREAN RED CROSS TALKS DISCUSSED

Pyongyang Insincerity

SK062331 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Dec 85 p 4

[Text] The windup of the latest inter-Korean Red Cross talks held here this week brought a sense of dismay and frustration to tens of millions of Koreans on both sides of the border. For they are one in wishing for free mail exchange and family reunions even though they are separated and ideologically apart as a result of the partition of the peninsula.

More than a decade has elapsed since the Red Cross negotiations got under way in a bold move to reduce tension and build mutual confidence between South and North Korea.

The 10th full-dress meeting followed the first exchange of hometown visitors and performing artists. However, the Seoul meeting failed to follow up on the breakthrough by yielding nothing more than an agreement on the date and place of the next round.

There were few stumbling blocks which could not have been overcome provided the northern delegation had been ready to react in good faith and with an open mind to the positive proposals made by Seoul negotiators. But the North Koreans balked for unexplained and suspicious reasons.

Seoul proposed that the second family reunions should take place on the traditional lunar New Year holiday and that members of the reunited families be allowed to write each other. In addition, the idea of setting up Red Cross liaison offices in both Seoul and Pyongyang was reiterated.

However, North Korean delegates turned down these constructive and practicable overtures on unconvincing grounds, while insisting on taking up the ambiguous issue of "free travel" in disregard of four other approved agenda, and disputed such minor and technical points as the mode of transporting delegations.

What made the northerners drag their feet to hamper the smooth and fruitful progress of the Red Cross talks is obvious. They came with half a heart

for the sake of saving face in the eyes of the world. They should return to the conference table after having a fresh and earnest turn of mind.

Sides Fail To Make Progress

SK041006 Seoul YONHAP in English 0945 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Seoul, 4 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--South and North Korean delegates ended their 10th full-dress inter-Korean talks here Wednesday without making substantial progress in their efforts to reunite the estimated 10 million Koreans separated from fellow family members.

They did agree, however to hold the 11th talks on 26 February, 1986, in Pyongyang.

During the two-day talks, held at the Sheraton Hotel here, the two sides revealed differences in their basic positions.

Seoul demanded that the five-point agenda be dealt with in a package discussion and that the delegates discuss South Korea's three draft agreements, including its proposal to implement projects envisaged in the five-point agenda, which the two sides adopted in 1972.

The North Korean side continued to insist that the first topic of discussion should be free travel by dispersed family members. Free travel is the second item on the five-point agenda.

Other items concern ascertaining the whereabouts of separated family members, facilitating the exchange of free mail and the reunion of separated families.

The meeting on Wednesday, held behind closed doors, lasted for about two hours and 50 minutes, beginning at 10 a.m. (01:00 GMT).

Yi Yong-tok, South Korea's chief delegate, said after the meeting that the two sides failed to make progress but agreed to resume negotiations, in an effort to iron out differences, in the 11th Red Cross talks.

He pointed out that the North Korean side presented only a draft agreement on free travel, even though the two sides had agreed earlier this year, in the eighth talks, to hold a package discussion on the five-point agenda.

Yi said that Pyongyang repeated its previous position that its demand that the issue of free travel be discussed first was not only reasonable and realistic, but that it also complies with the hopes of the dispersed family members.

He said the North Koreans rejected Seoul's proposal to arrange a second exchange of hometown visiting groups on lunar New Year's Day (9 Feb).

They also turned down Seoul's proposal for the free exchange of mail between the Koreans who held reunions in September.

Fifty dispersed family members from each side of the divided peninsula visited the capital of the other side in September, reuniting briefly with long-lost relatives.

A North Korean spokesman said that the implementation of free travel would be the fastest and most effective solution to reuniting dispersed families.

"Therefore, our demand for the adoption of the draft agreement on free travel and the implementation of that agreement by next September is very proper," Pak Yong-su, the North Korean spokesman, said.

Song Yong-tae, spokesman for the South Korean delegation, said that free travel is one of various ways to bring about the family reunion project, but North Korea asserted that free travel is the only method.

North Korea's chief delegate, Yi Chong-yul, said that the 10th meeting was meaningful because it clearly exposed the two sides' differences of view, and it contributed to easing tensions on the peninsula and to national reconciliation in the long run, even though no substantial progress was made in reuniting families.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON NORTH KOREAN REPORTERS IN SEOUL

Questions to Citizens

SK062349 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Dec 85 p 8

[Article by City Editor Chong Un-pong from the Column "News in Review"]

[Text] Unlike in the past Red Cross talks, the North Korean reporters were "aggressive" this time apparently to project the dark side of South Korea.

They openly said that they would get even with what South Korean reporters did in the previous Red Cross talks in Pyongyang, well suggesting that their feelings were seriously hurt upon learning that North Korean society had been debunked by a TV reporter from Seoul.

Soon after their arrival at Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel Monday, some of them ventured down near the banks along the Han River and held some brief conversations with laborers working there.

Their questions mostly concerned wages, the size of living quarters, and taxes.

A worker at the riverside answered that he did not live well and wanted to improve his living conditions. This was why he had to work so hard, he said.

No doubt, the North Korean reporters filmed many shots of dilapidated houses along the river.

The North Korean reporters were then taken to Myongdong in the heart of Seoul on the next day so that they could feel the pulse of the hustle and bustle of life in Seoul.

They seemed to be overwhelmed upon seeing the huge bustling crowd of people, upon stepping off buses. To them, the scene did not appear to be real and they suspected that it might have been mobilized, a practice to which they have long been accustomed in North Korea.

They showered the "untrained" Seoul citizens with a flurry of questions in order to pull off what South Korean reporters did in Pyongyang.

A North Korean reporter may have been surprised with the answer given by a high-school girl. She said, "I know even of the progress of the economic talks between South and North," when asked whether she knew of anything about the Red Cross talks. The North Korean reporter might have thought the flow of information in South Korea to be very limited as in North Korea.

A primary school pupil explained to North Korean reporters what he was learning at schools by showing textbooks and notes.

There were no kids loitering in the streets begging for food as a youngster in Pyongyang claimed in his encounter with a TV reporter from Seoul.

A child in Seoul told reporters he plays soccer and baseball at school.

There is no knowing whether he had expected to get such a response as "We play war games."

Of course, some catcalls were heard. But most Seoul citizens showed an appropriate level of hospitality to the visitors from the North.

In general, however, the North Korean visitors showed some civility in comparison with the past. But the civility is nothing special.

Even the act of simple handshaking can be considered to be a kind of civility, even the nature of the longstanding animosity between the two divided halves of the country.

One regrettable incident is the outbreak of radical student activism.

Timed with the arrival of the North Korean delegation on Monday, a group of nine students raided on the American Cultural Center in Kwangju.

Fortunately, the occupation ended in nine hours without a serious clash when police overpowered them at the request of the U.S. authorities.

The students attacked on U.S. economic aggression, which is no doubt an extension of their long anti-government protests.

The Kwangju case was conspicuously contrasted with the four-day seizure by about 70 students of the library of the U.S. Information Service in Seoul last May.

The students at that time showed restraint by breaking up voluntarily on the eve of the arrival of the North Korean Red Cross delegation, apparently mindful of possible adverse complexities because of their seizure of the U.S. facility.

Seoul's Downtown Tour

SK050104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul citizens in downtown Myongdong welcomed reporters from Pyongyang with hospitality and wit when the reporters mounted an active offensive questioning during the city tour program yesterday afternoon.

Such greetings as "Welcome," and "You did well to come," were expressed enthusiastically from the crowds when 47 reporters and 6 assistants stepped off buses and sedans dropping them off at the entrance of Myongdong at 3:05 p.m.

Myongdong, a crowded commercial district in the heart of Seoul, was decided upon as a venue of their city tour program at the request of the northern part in a preliminary meeting to discuss their itinerary during their four-day stay here for the 10th full-dress South-North Red Cross talks.

Most of the North Korean reporters seemed to be slightly overwhelmed by the huge number of crowds at first. Some citizens offered shaking hands with them and a slight bustle continued throughout the entire time they spent along the Myongdong street between Cheil Department Store and the underpass in front of the Midopa Department Store.

Some 10 minutes after their arrival in Myongdong, reporters from Pyongyang started interviewing citizens at random, with cameras on shoulders, and mikes in their hands.

A North Korean reporter was seen questioning over and over, "How much do you earn a month?"

An elderly citizen replied in a calm tone, "I'm not a wage earner. Instead, I pay my employees numbering more than 20."

Most of the North Korean reporters were blunt and aggressive in manner while interviewing the people they came across.

A senior reporter from Pyongyang asked every citizen he met, "When and how did you know we were coming here?" suggesting he didn't believe that so many people would usually be loitering around in the Myongdong shopping area.

After an 80-minute tour of the downtown area, Kim Si-chol, a North Korean liaison officer, said that he regretted the title of the department store, Lotte, is not a Korean name.

"Why don't you name stores in Korean words? I am also disappointed that many of your advertisements carry lots of foreign language words," Kim said.

"I can't further criticize what I witnessed because I think it would hurt the feelings of the department store officials who guided me," he also said.

Asked how he felt about South Korean commodities, he answered, "The quality of goods is the same as ours."

He asked the department store manager escorting him how many customers visit the store a day.

Kim seemed a bit surprised to hear that the daily average numbers 80,000 to 100,000.

He said that North Korea's capital, Pyongyang, also has many department stores, including ones exclusively for children.

Pak Il-nam, who identified himself as a North Korean reporter working for the Tongilsinbo (Reunification Daily), said after the tour, "All of these things involved in the exchange between South and North are for the reunification of the country."

"Let's stop backbiting each other. Mutual understanding between us is essential for the national goal," he added.

A North Korean reporter from the Pyongyang Times said before boarding a bus back to the Walker Hill Hotel following the tour, "Why don't you arrange for us to have more opportunities to see downtown areas? I want to visit the Seoul Railroad Station."

Some ventured to come down to the Han River basin near Sheraton Hotel and asked the people working there many questions.

Questions were centered on how much they earned and on how much they knew about the South-North Red Cross talks.

Some reporters asked a worker employed at a hotel bakery whether South Korea is self-sufficient in flour.

They also asked why all the cookies bear foreign names. Isn't it because South Koreans are using foreign names to curry favor with Americans?" a North Korean reporter asked.

Upon seeing a sign prohibiting admission to minors, a reporter asked why minors were not allowed to enter.

When a club worker said that some of the performances were not suitable for showing to minors, the reporter said, "What is not good for minors is not good for adults either."

In a free chat with reporters while the first round of full-dress Red Cross talks was in progress, they showed keen interest in the confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties at the National Assembly.

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CSO: 4100/50

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS IN COMPARING NORTH, SOUTH KOREA

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] One decisive factor giving social science a scientific character is comparison. Accordingly whether or not the comparative approach is appropriate or not determines the significance and value of research into social phenomenon.

It is essential to always, before anything else, be careful to take the purpose of the comparison into consideration and select well the subjects for comparison.

For example, if an attempt were made to compare the economic power of North Korea and Japan, unless the purpose of that comparison were extremely specific, it would at first give an unfavorable impression that the objects to be compared had been badly selected.

This is also the case if North and South Korea are merely compared. Comparing economic power will uncover a great difference in the two areas of gross national product and per capita income. The first problem arises in the need for the comparison itself. What about their political systems? They each have a political system that is a complete opposite of the other's. South Korea's political system espouses liberal democracy, contrary to North Korea's dictatorial communism.

Despite this difference between the two, not only is a comparison between North and South Korea accepted as valid, but such a comparison always has great significance for us. No matter whether it is actually possible, we always dream of reunification and North Korea exists as a threat to South Korea politically, economically, militarily and ideologically.

Besides that, North and South Korea belong to the South, that is to say, to the group of poor nations in the international political and economic order. When they are seen in terms of international standards, though there is a difference in economic power between North and South Korea, they are found at the same time to be not that far apart.

In the realm of politics as well, it is possible to generalize in the same way. Political conditions in the South, compared to those in the North, that is to

say, in the comparatively stable group of rich nations, are characterized by instability. However, on this point it definitely cannot be said that North and South Korea are similar to any extent. If it is viewed only in numerical terms, then North Korea shows a much more stable political environment than those states in the Communist bloc, such as the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, which have a per capita income over \$4 to \$5 thousand.

There is a term "an index of a state's repressive actions." This index is an attempt to investigate the frequency of factors causing political instability through a mechanism for tracking and evaluating political instability and to give a numerical value to the types of responses to these factors taken by the political elites in order to preserve stability and legal order in society itself. Among those factors are included repressive measures by the state, relaxation of those repressive measures, and political executions.

The term political protest index is also used. This is a frequency count of protest demonstrations, political strikes, and riots over a specific period of time as an investigation of the factors in political instability. This same index includes figures for the harm done to human beings due to incidents of armed attacks, assassination and political bombings in the Middle East and some Central and South American states where the political situation is extremely unstable because of internal unrest. However, in the case of North Korea, the frequency of all such indices is surprisingly small. It is a common view that repression by a state is established in a generally inverse proportion to political stability and to the frequency of anti-government and anti-regime protest demonstrations, riots, and political strikes. For want of space, let us just take a close look at one example of political instability in North Korea. Take as an example the frequency of repressive measures by the state. Here repressive measures means authoritarian actions taken by government organs to repress or eliminate threats to the government, the regime, and even the state itself.

According to the World Handbook published in 1983 by Yale University with support from the International Research Center for the Comparative Study of Societies, between 1948 and 1977, for 30 years, North Korea adopted no more than 18 such repressive measures.

They record over the same period of time 998 repressive measures in the Soviet Union 1,185 in East Germany, and 1,043 in Czechoslovakia. How does this compare to the democratic nations of Western Europe? Over the same period of time, America had 1,342 instances, West Germany had 1,010, England had 986, and Japan had 319 instances recorded. Even if it is compared with other nations of the "South," North Korea's 18 is an extremely low figure.

We have already seen above that there are problems with comparisons when North Korea is compared directly with advanced nations but this was done to point out that North Korea is of a peculiar character that cannot be explained through numbers alone in comparisons like the one just made.

The hypothesis can be established that in a society such as North Korea where political rights and citizens' freedoms are tightly controlled, anti-government

demonstrations and disturbances cannot break out often and so the frequency of repressive measures will be less. That is because in such a society, unless a readiness to risk extreme danger is assumed, a challenge to the security of the government, the regime, and the state itself is impossible. If that is the case, can it be said in the final analysis that such a political system contributes to political stability? In order to answer this question, it is necessary to examine the two constituent groups, that is to say, the rulers and the ruled, which constitute the primary political structure.

Under political systems like that of North Korea, viewed in terms of the possibility that the ruled will present a threat to the part or the ruling class, then superficially political stability is possible. However, among the ruled there is always a potential present for the threat of a radical explosion. It is difficult to answer how long such stability can be sustained.

This is because, more than anything else, there are too many variables to be concerned about.

The one variable which causes concern most often is that of a change in the ruling strata. The problem is whether or not, after Kim Il-song, the leader Kim Chong-il and the leadership can go on sustaining regimentation from above and imposed stability as is done now.

Kim Il-song, who has been turned into an idol in the mental images of the inhabitants of North Korea, has a big advantage in controlling the leadership group because of this idolized character. Kim Chong-il, who is being idolized in the mental images of the inhabitants of North Korea to the same extent Kim Il-song has been, is an unknown quantity as to whether he can go on to sustain a pattern of political culture like that of today. Kim Il-song's anxiety to move even just one day faster toward completion of the idolization of Kim Chong-il can be explained as due to the factor of his being an unknown quantity.

We can easily anticipate that if this project of idolizing Kim Chong-il fails, Kim Chong-il will encounter obstacles in controlling the leadership and a power struggle within the leadership will intensify and come to the surface.

Along with the two constituent elements of the political structure, another important variable which must be watched is the limitations which North Korea will surely experience in international society in the days ahead. Of those many limitations, limitations on their economic power in particular must be considered extremely important.

Many scholars have determined that in the developing countries of the third world there is a correlation between the character of the political system and the economic record.

The first thing that looms large in their sight is that the market economies of liberal democracies appear superior to the socialist planned economies of

the Communist world. China's promotion of liberalization and policy moves in the Soviet Union toward more incentives for workers expose the limitations of socialist economic systems.

However, a dilemma in the North Korean case is that if they move in the direction of opening up to any extent their political and economic system, then how can their political system accommodate the increased variety of demands by the ruled that will appear as a result of this liberalization? Considering that it is said that Kim Chong-il will succeed Kim Il-song, as long as Kim Chong-il does not have as firm a power base among the leadership as his father has, we come to the conclusion that in the final analysis liberalization is impossible in view of the logic of political authority. Leaving political issues aside and taking economic issues only, in the short term there is a greater possibility that liberalization will bring more sacrifice than gain. The mishap they experienced in the 1960s is one good example of this. Accordingly, an important issue also is how they can cope with the short-term expenses.

Actually, in the concrete situation of a developing nation which suffers from an absolute lack of funds which can be supplied by its citizens, the necessity arises for that nation to intervene heavily into its economy and society as producer, financier, distributor, and as planner and statician. Accordingly, a situation in which political and civil rights are politically restricted arises.

What is interesting is the fact that almost all of the newly industrialized nations, that group of "Southern" nations including South Korea, which have been extremely successful economically have achieved astonishing economic growth while maintaining a steady pace in the development of democratic politics. If you look at political developments in South Korea as well, you definitely cannot see such trade-offs. That is because this point is always made the bottom line and there is a continual promotion of efforts to move toward the realization of liberal democracy. A state's repressive measures as an index of political instability is absolutely the best way to compare developing societies with figures for anti-government and anti-regime demonstrations but the political response to such moves is to reflect the effort mentioned above to take as calm a position as possible.

It is precisely on this point that the North Korean position and system is fundamentally different. Even though liberalization is necessary as a prerequisite to economic development, because of its functional link with politics, it cannot be promoted and, with extreme restrictions on political rights and civil liberties, this is not being treated in the current position of the North Korean political leadership as a high priority item which must be promoted. Domestically and internationally, it is impossible to conceive of political power that is not supported by economic power. It is an established view that only those who are victorious economically in international competition strengthen their political standing in international society. No nation can rely on military might alone for political power. Even in Communist countries the political rulers must at a bare minimum supply the citizens with sufficient bread to preserve what support they have. Karl Deutsch and Galbraith both made this point.

Viewed at this point in time, in both political power and economic power South Korea is far ahead of North Korea. Furthermore, South Korea has a system that leaves open the possibility of future development. North Korea, on the contrary, not only is now quantitatively behind South Korea in both political and economic strength but also is stuck in place as far as future development is concerned. This is the difference between North and South Korea in political and economic power.

Table A: A Comparison of North and South Korean Economic and Military Strength

Economic:

| | <u>South</u> | <u>North</u> |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Population | 40,890,000 (1984) | 18,490,000 (1982) |
| GNP | \$75 billion (1983) | \$13.6 billion (1982) |
| per capita GNP | \$1,880 (1983) | \$736 (1982) |
| Exports | \$24.45 billion (1983) | \$1.5 billion (1982) |

Source: The National Conference for Unification (Synopsis on North Korea)

Military:

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total Manpower | 600,000 | 835,000 |
| Army-soldiers | 520,000 | 750,000 |
| tanks | 1,200 | 2,800 |
| field guns | 2,500 | 2,800 |
| | | trench mortars-13,000 |
| | | anti-aircraft artillery-8,000 |
| ground-to-ground missiles | 12 | 54 |
| Air Force-airmen | 32,000 | 55,000 |
| fighters | 440 | 670 |
| bombers | 0 | 85 |
| transport planes | 32 | 250 |
| Navy--sailors | 48,000 | 38,000 |
| (20,000 marines) | | |
| battleships | 83 | 450 |
| destroyers-11 | | submarines-21 |
| frigates-8 | | missile patrol boats- 25-30 |
| patrol boats-23 | | frigates-4 |
| landing craft-33 | | patrol boats-300 |
| minesweepers-8 | | landing craft-100 |
| Military Budget | \$4.2 billion (1985) | \$3.24 billion (1982) |

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS LETTER TO NKDP ON JSP TIES

SK080005 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday renewed calls for the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to refrain from arranging exchanges with the pro-Pyongyang Japan Socialist Party.

Minister Yi Won-kyong sent an official letter to NKDP President Yi Min-u, asking him to exercise restraint in handling the issue of establishing formal relations with the Japanese party.

Yi said it would not serve national interests for Korean political parties to hastily approach the JSP when the party is not showing any change in its pro-North Korean policies.

He noted that the JSP has maintained friendly relations with the North Korean Workers Party and supported the Pyongyang-proposed idea of holding tripartite talks between Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington.

The letter was delivered by Kwon Pyong-hyon, the ministry's director general for Asian affairs.

Commenting on the letter from the foreign minister, NKDP President Yi said it would be decided by the party itself whether or not to push ahead with its plan to arrange relations with the Japanese party.

"We have no intention of leaving the decision in the hands of the government," said Yi.

The ministry delivered a similar petition to the NKDP early last month when Vice Minister Yi Sang-ok met with Yi.

The idea of opening relations with the JSP was first revealed by Kim Yong-sam in October while he was in Tokyo.

The party had decided to begin talks by sending a delegation to the SJP, but later postponed the plan.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SEOUL UNIVERSITY DISCUSSES CHANGES--Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)--The "grand national forum for constitutional changes" was held at Seoul University on November 21, according to foreign press reports from Seoul. It was attended by about 2,000 students from 10 universities including Seoul and Yonsei Universities and Rihwa Women's University and some dissident figures. They called for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime", repeal of the present anti-popular, fascist "constitution" and institution of a democratic constitution. The forum was held in response to an appeal of the students who occupied the "training center of the Democratic Justice Party" on November 18 for opening "a national forum for the removal of military dictatorship and fascist constitution" in Seoul. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique reportedly let loose over 1,000 uniform and plainclothes officers to crack down upon the forum. Several dissidents who attended the forum were arrested. 59 delegates of 23 universities and tens of dissident figures who had received invitations could not attend the forum. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 23 Nov 85 SK] /12712

LABOR MOVEMENT GROUP IN SOUTH--Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)--The "National Workers' Committee to win a constitution for the people, democracy and national unification," a joint struggle organization of South Korean workers, was inaugurated, according to a report. The committee was formed early in October at a meeting of representatives of the Inchon Regional Council of the Workers Welfare Council, the Seoul Federation of Workers' Movement, the General Federation of Christian Workers and other South Korean labor movement organizations. It set itself the following targets of struggle: We will fight, not retreat in an inch, till the day when outside forces and the military dictatorial "regime" are completely swept off this land. We will wage a daring struggle to win a constitution for the people, democracy and national unification. We will fight till the day we will win democratic rights, people's right to existence and national reunification by the efforts of the people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 23 Nov 85 SK] /12712

KOREANS IN U.S. HOLD ANNUAL MEETING--Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)--The Democratic Koreans United in the Americas, an organization of Koreans in the United States, held an annual meeting in October, according to NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada. The meeting vowed to invigorate the movement for national reunification and movement for the democratization of the South Korean society in the future. The meeting decided to promote the

bonds and relations of cooperation with the forces engaged in the national reunification movement at home and abroad. It maintained that an end should be put to the U.S. assistance to the South Korean military dictatorial "regime" and declared "the Democratic Koreans United in the Americas has had many difficulties over the past years in their efforts to bring democracy to South Korea and achieve the reunification of the divided country. But it is resolved to hold fast to the line and orientation of its movement, not yielding to them." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 23 Nov 85 SK] /12712

SOUTH INSTITUTING MORE LEGAL MACHINERY--Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is working these days to set up the "Pusan and Taejon high courts of justice," according to a radio report from Seoul. In this connection, the puppet clique submitted a "bill on amendment to the law on the establishment of courts of various levels and their district boundaries" to the puppet national assembly in "joint name" of "national assemblymen" from the "Democratic Justice Party." Such scheme to build more suppressive machines lays bare the criminal attempt of the fascist clique to impose harsh penalties upon students and people of various strata who have risen in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 24 Nov 85 SK] /12712

YOUTH FIGHTING GROUP FORMED IN SOUTH--Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)--The South Korean youth formed the Social Democratic Youth Federation, a new fighting organization, some time ago, according to URI NARA, an overseas Koreans' newspaper published in West Germany. The organization in its inaugural declaration said it aims to establish social democracy through the "realization of true democracy, realization of national liberation and realization of people's equality." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 25 Nov 85 SK] /12712

SPORTS JOURNAL MEETING CLOSES 21 NOV--Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)--The ninth editorial council meeting of REVIEW OF SPORTS, the organ journal of sports committee of friendly armies, which opened in Pyongyang on November 19 closed Thursday after a successful discussion of the questions on the agenda. It summed up the contents of the journal REVIEW OF SPORTS published in the past and the activity of the editorial council. Exchanged there were successes and experiences gained in the use of the journal by member nations of the sports committee of the friendly armies and in the sports at the units and specialized sports within the armies and decided the content and form of the journal REVIEW OF SPORTS No 1 to be published next year. A resolution supporting the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the 1988 Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea was adopted at the meeting. Speeches were made at the closing session by Lt General of the Korean People's Army Hwang Chol-san and chairman of the presidium of the sports committee of friendly armies Viktor Gorbatko. The speakers said that the meeting marked an important occasion in strengthening friendship and unity among the member nations of the sports committee of the friendly armies. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 22 Nov 85 SK] /12712

PRC-DPRK TIES WORSENING--Hong Kong (YONHAP)--Relations between China and North Korea have noticeably worsened these days in a way similar to ties between China and Vietnam, the Far Eastern Economic Review reported Thursday in its latest issue. The news magazine quoted diplomatic sources as saying that friction has built up between the two Communist allies as Pyongyang has tilted too closely toward Moscow recently, capped by the shipment of Soviet-built MIG23 jet fighters to North Korea this year. China is quite concerned about Soviet access to North Korean air space and ports because it may pose a great threat to its security, the magazine cited the sources as saying. Soviet warships and aircraft visited North Korean air bases and ports on several occasions in May and August, they observed. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Nov 85 p 1 SK] /9738

SOUTH'S 'ARMY PERSONNEL LAW' REVISION DENOUNCED--Pyongyang 1 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 27 November had the "amendment to the Army Personnel Law" carried at the defense committee of the puppet National Assembly, thereby extending the term of office of the chiefs of staff of the puppet army, navy and air forces from the present 2 years to 3 years, according to a report. The incumbent chiefs of staff of the three services of the puppet army are dyed-in-the-wool stooges of the U.S. imperialists and faithful servants of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. They are props of the present colonial fascist ruling system. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan revised the "law," thinking that it would be beneficial for the building of the long-term office system and the acceleration of war preparations for northward invasion to keep servants long at the top posts of the military. /Text/ /Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 1 Dec 85 SK/ 12228

OPPOSITION 'ASSEMBLYMEN' ON HUNGER STRIKE--Pyongyang 3 Dec (KCNA)--"National assemblymen" from the "New Korea Democratic Party /NKDP/ on 2 December went on 24-hour hunger strike in protest against the gangster-like act of the bank of the "Democratic Justice Party" in railroading next year's budgetary bill through the "National Assembly" singlehanded, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. The "DJP" had earlier taken 2 minutes to approve the puppet governments' budgetary bill for next year in a private room which was locked to the opposition "assemblymen." Against this about 80 "NKDP assemblymen" who had been occupying main meeting rooms for 4 days started the hunger strike in the "assembly" building after party President Yi Min-u declared a campaign against the "government" all over South Korea. They are demanding an immediate nullification of the budgetary bill unilaterally passed by the "DJP." "The budget passed in a meeting of 'DJP' members is void," told Yi Min-u to reporters. /Text/ /Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 3 Dec 85 SK/ 12228

PLAN TO INCREASE IMPORTS--Pyongyang 4 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet Economic Planning Board and Ministry of Commerce and Industry worked out a "plan for opening the door to import" to increase the proportion of liberalized imports from the United States to 95.4 percent till 1988 and decided to carry it out from next year, according to a report. The South Korean puppets instructed them to work out an "open door plan" for intellectual ownership forced by the United States. South Korea will have to suffer a loss of 600 million dollars in complying with the demand of the United States for intellectual ownership. They also decided to lower the tariff on goods imported to South Korea from the

United States 17 percent and to fling open the door for free investment of foreign monopolies in the South Korean market. Facts show that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a flunkeyist quisling who meekly complies with any demand of the U.S. master. /Text/ /Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 4 Dec 85 SK/ 12228

SIGNATURE-COLLECTING CAMPAIGN BY SOUTH DISSIDENTS--Pyongyang 5 Dec (KCNA)--The Council for the Promotion of Democracy, an opposition democratic organization in South Korea, on 4 December decided to launch a campaign to collect 10 million signatures supporting the revision of the fascist "constitution." Speaking at a steering committee meeting of the council, Kim Yong-sam said his council would cooperate with the opposition New Korea Democratic Party in carrying out the campaign. The campaign is part of a series of measures planned by the council and the opposition party to work for the constitutional amendments. The "constitutional" changes supported by dissidents, opposition figures and students center on the "direct election of the president" instead of the current electoral college system and other reforms ensuring "full democracy," an AP report said. Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, was absent at the meeting because he was placed under house restriction by the puppet clique. /Text/ /Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 5 Dec 85 SK/ 12228

'SLANDERING' OF DPRK DENOUNCED--Pyongyang 5 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the South side for having exhibited a publication carrying articles and pictures slandering our system at the hotel in Seoul where our party was staying to attend the 10th round of the North-South Red Cross talks and televised a documentary film inciting confrontation. The author of a commentary titled "Undisguised Provocation" says: This is an open and intentional provocation against us and a purposeful move to provoke the other party to the dialogue and mar the atmosphere of the talks and, further, lead the talks to a rupture. This provocation is an extension of the confrontation racket in South Korea and fully shows that the South side has no intention at all to achieve national reconciliation and unity and improve the North-South relations. The South Korean puppets are fond of speaking ill of our system. We decidedly declare that with such action can they, colonial servants of the imperialists, a band of traitors betraying the nation and fascists, neither conceal their true colors nor cause even the slightest crack in our system which is as firm as a rock. The provocative and rude action of the South side casts a gloom over the North-South relations (?as a) whole, to say nothing of the Red Cross humanitarian work. The South side must apologize for such action and stop repeating such acts. /Text/ /Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 5 Dec 85 SK/ 12228

CSO: 4100/47

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE PARTY LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "DJP Party Officials Reshuffled Heavily; Second Stabilization Effort for Party Forces; National Assemblyman Yi Tae-sun Named Deputy Secretary-General; National Assemblyman Yim Pang-hyon Named Chairman of Ethics Committee; National Assemblyman Na Ung-pae Named Head of Policy Coordination Office, National Assemblyman Pak Chun-pyong Named Chairman of National Policy Committee"]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] carried out on 3 September a reshuffling of some party officials by naming Yi Tae-sun, Chairman of the Ethics Committee, to the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the party, National Assemblyman Yim Pang-hyon to the post of chairman of the Ethics Committee, Na Ung-pae, Deputy Director of the National Policy Research Institute, to the post of head of the Policy Coordination Office, National Assemblyman Chi Kap-chong and Ch'oe Pyong-ryol to the posts of deputy directors of the National Policy Research Institute, and National Assemblyman Pak Chun-pyong to the post of chairman of the newly established National Policy Coordination Committee.

Moreover, the DJP staged the following reshuffles: National Assemblyman Kim Hyong-hyo was appointed director of the Party Ideology Research Office to succeed Kim Yong-chak who withdrew from the party; and the head of the Planning Coordination Committee of the Secretariat of the party and heads of bureaus and offices of the party secretariat bureau.

Regarding the party official reshuffle of that day, party spokesman Sim Myong-po revealed that "the reshuffle was carried out in order to bring about stabilization and reinforcement of the foundation of the second half administration of the term of President Chon Tu-hwan." He then added that "the reshuffle would contribute to the development on to a higher level of the five major ideologies and party forces which have been materialized and built up since the foundation of the party and would get the party ready for major national political events of the 1980's."

Furthermore, he pointed out that "the recent reshuffle of the party officials placed right men in the right places by evoking concentratively the resources of National Assemblymen of the national constituency--their social experiences, education, and professional competency."

He then revealed that "the Women's Bureau was reorganized as a Women's Office in the light of the contributions being made by women to the development of the nation, the director of the Women's Office will concurrently serve as chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Women's Problems of the Policy Committee of the party, and one of the deputy directors of the party's Central Political Training Institute was replaced with a woman."

He then added that "in the light of its brain roles and functions, the Planning Coordination Bureau was reorganized as a Planning Coordination Office, that a National Assemblyman was named director of the Planning Coordination Office, and that regulations were laid to the effect that the director of the office would serve as acting deputy secretary-general when the deputy secretary-general is absent."

He then said that "National Assemblyman Yi Sang-chae, who withdrew from the post of deputy secretary-general, will soon be given such a post at which he could utilize his past experience--in the light of his contributions made to the party for the past 5 years, and that National Assemblyman Hyon Hong-chul, who withdrew from the post of director of the Policy Coordination Office, too, will be named to a post at which his professional resources may be utilized."

The personnel changes in the posts of chairmen of committees of the party secretariat, bureau directors, and office directors are as follows:

Director of the Planning Coordination Office: National Assemblyman Kim Yang-pae; Executive Member of the National Policy Coordination Committee: National Assemblyman Yi Yang-hui, former director of the Planning Coordination Office; Deputy Director and concurrently Professor of the Training Institute: Pak Hye-kyong, former director of the Women's Bureau; Director of the Organization Bureau: Pak Sung-ung, former director of the Function Bureau; Director of the Function Bureau: Kim Ch'ung-hui, former director of the Organization Bureau; Director of the Training Bureau: Yi Kon-sik; Director of the Professors Office: Chu Song-ton, former director of the Training Bureau; Professors of the Training Institute: Kim Tu-chong, former deputy director of the Training Institute and Chong Ho-kun, former director of the Professors Office.

Brief Personal Histories of Major Party Officials

Deputy Secretary-General Yi: South Cholla Province, age 52; Law School, Seoul National University; director of the Physical Education Bureau and director of the Higher Education Bureau, Ministry of Education, and director of the Planning and Management Office; Superintendent of Education, South Cholla Province; vice chairman of the DJP Policy Committee; and National Assemblyman of the 11th and 12th National Assembly; chairman of the Ethics Committee.

Chairman of the Ethics Committee Yim: Chonju, North Cholla Province, age 54; Department of Humanities, Seoul National University; finished courses at Harvard University, United States; editorial staff of the Han'guk Ilbo; director of the Economic Editorial Bureau of the Min'guk and Hyondae; special Presidential aide in charge of social affairs, senior Presidential secretary

in charge of public information and spokesman; chairman of the DJP South Cholla Province Branch; vice chairman of the DJP Policy Committee; and National Assemblyman of the 12th National Assembly.

Director of the Policy Coordination Committee Na: Seoul, age 51; Business School, Seoul National University; School of Business Administration, University of California, United States (Ph. D. in business administration); professor, Seoul National University; president of the Haet'ae Confectionary Company; president of the Han'guk Tire Company; Minister of Finance; president of the Aju University; chairman of the Board of Directors of the Small and Medium Business Enterprises Bank; and National Assemblyman of the 11th and 12th National Assembly.

Deputy Director of the National Policy Research Institute Ch'oe: Sanch'ong, South Kyongsang Province, age 47; Law School, Seoul National University; head of the Political Bureau and head of the Editorial Bureau of the Han'guk Ilbo, and of the Choson Ilbo; and National Assemblyman of the 12th National Assembly.

Deputy Director of the National Policy Research Institute Chi: Kwangju, South Cholla Province, age 58; Yonsei University; deputy director of the Political Department of the Yonhap Sinmun; chairman of the Council of the Nations Which Took Part in the Korean War, United Nations; chairman of the DJP Propaganda Subcommittee; and National Assemblyman of the 11th and 12th National Assembly.

Chairman of the National Policy Coordination Committee Pak: Okch'on, North Ch'ungch'ong Province, age 51; 12th class graduate of the Military Academy; finished courses of the Graduate School of Administration and Business Administration, Seoul National University; chief of staff in charge of personnel affair, Army Headquarters; security commander, National Military Forces; army general on the reserve list; and National Assemblyman of the 12th National Assembly.

7989/12955

CSO: 4107/296

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE DEMANDED

Transfer of Judge So Sparks Demand

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The entire legal profession is in an uproar over the Bar Association's proposal that the Chief Justice resign, a proposal with few precedents in the history of the judiciary. The personnel upheaval ignited by the September 1 article "Reflections on Personnel" which criticized personnel directives of the Supreme Court has finally spread to the proposal for the voluntary resignation of the person responsible for personnel.

The specific incident which led the Bar Association to adopt this proposal was, of course, the lightening transfer of Judge So T'ae-yong but behind this is a general attitude that is not unrelated to the attitude of some opposition members of the legal profession of prolonged distrust of the current judiciary system.

Prior to this proposal, last July 25, the Bar Association put forward a proposal for the democratization of and the independence of the judiciary and, receiving no clear response, made a final decision to play that resignation proposal as its last card.

However, the Bar Association realized the gravity of what it was thinking and appeared quite tense while deciding on the statement of that proposal.

After the report on 4th that Judge So had been suddenly transferred, the Bar Association received from the Seoul Bar Association charges that "this treatment of personnel by the Supreme Court gives the messy impression of interference with the independence of the status and decisions of judges," along with a written proposal demanding that this be rectified, and began to discuss this issue. The Bar Association called a meeting of its directors and the result of their deliberations was to pull together somehow or another those proposals which summarize and express the opposition legal circle's views on this matter but there was a fair amount of disagreement over whether the Chief of Justice should resign or not.

Therefore a final decision was made to go through the agony of making a decision by presenting that proposal recommending resignation to a meeting of the entire Bar on 9th.

There were some who held the view that they should simply put forward a proposal demanding an independent judiciary but the proposal containing a much stronger warning won the upper hand and it was decided to include the demand for the resignation.

Apparently wanting to be particularly insistent, the Bar Association called an emergency meeting of its Advisory Council on the 10th and brought this item up again, though ordinary items are not sent back to the Advisory Council, which is an assembly of previous heads of the Bar Association.

The personnel administration of the court, seeing these moves by the Bar, visited the Bar when an occasion arose and indirectly requested a withdrawal of the resolution but it has been learned that their request was not accepted.

This is the third time a motion advising a Chief Justice to resign has been introduced. During the Liberal Party era it was Chief Justice Kim Pyong-ro and at the time of the 1971 controversy in the judicial branch it was Chief Justice Min Puk-ki.

The Bar Association asked for the resignation of the first Chief Justice, the handsome Kim Pyong-ro, because of a specific incident at which he was influenced by a visit to the Presidential Residence during a recent trial over a criminal matter in which the government at that time had a great deal of interest.

At the time of the 1971 controversy in the judiciary which grew into a mass resignation of 151 judges, Chief Justice Min Puk-ki was advised to accept responsibility for the situation and resign of his own accord.

At that time the Korean Bar Association, amidst the maelstrom of a controversy over a prosecutor's request for an arrest warrant for a judge on active duty, demanded that the Justice Minister and the Chief Prosecutor assume responsibility and proposed that "they voluntarily step down out of a feeling of responsibility for causing the existing crisis in the independence of the judiciary for the first time in history and giving the impression of toadying to the executive branch."

One person linked to the Korean Bar Association said, "there is contrary evidence that all this frequent talking about personnel selection and demotion related to a specific recent incident is itself creating a crisis in the independence of the judiciary and the fairness of trials."

However, there are indications that among some attorneys and in the courts that when they begin to worry about the effects for the future of this vote of noconfidence by the Bar Association now there is a feeling that they may have gone too far.

Some judges are criticizing this lawyers' organization, which brings lawyers together with the court and prosecutors in a tripartite relationship, for an "arrogant act" which went too far in directly criticizing the position of the most responsible person in the judiciary.

Similarly, it is the opinion of one judicial officer that, assuming that the disease which is inflicting the judiciary now over whether or not the Chief Justice should resign is incurable, the system up to now of appointment of judgeships should be revived and an institutional structure for blocking unilateral decisions by the Chief Justice must be arranged now.

Anyhow, this proposal, even if it has no binding force, is focusing attention on now Chief Justice Yu Tse-hung, with his term expiring in July, will not pass this situation which is the greatest test he has faced since the corruption incident involving his private secretary Kung Kuo-jung at the beginning of 1983.

Editorial on Judicial Independence

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Sep 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Judges' Conscience and Opinions"]

[Text] There is a saying that "the law is far but the fist is near," but nevertheless it is the law, not our fist, that we must trust and support to the end. A judge is a respected public official who makes judgments in accordance with the laws which we should trust and uphold to the end. The court is called "the symbol of law and conscience" and "the last fortress for the realization of citizens' fundamental rights and social justice."

Recently this series of disturbances surrounding personnel in the judiciary has confused the citizens of this nation of laws who must trust and support laws and judges to the end. That is because this "symbol" and this "fortress" is making creaking sounds.

This trouble began with the order transferring one judge who several times rejected arrest warrants and two judges who handed down verdicts of not guilty at certain trials. Those three judges were demoted so that they are far removed from those judicial personnel who have up to now been maintaining "the possibility of independent opinions."

When the 34-year-old judge So T'ae-yong was demoted just 1 day after a transfer order, the demotion coming because of an article he wrote called "Reflections on Personnel" in the POPPYON SINMUN concerning the demotions against members of the judicial branch which were carried out between August 16 and August 26, it set off shock waves of decisive force.

"Reflections on Personnel" is an article criticizing the possibility that "personnel administration is establishing a policy of dealing with people by driving them into so-called exile, such as demoting a general to private first-class, when it appears that they or what they will do is unacceptable."

Saying "they appear to be using disciplinary tools on judges who are not protected in personnel matters by the constitution," the writer said, "I cannot keep from endorsing the notion that there may be disciplinary personnel administration." However, he expressed his opinion that "these incidents which

are the basis for the censure are incidents which are not open to criticism, such as, for example, a ruling based on a judge's opinion. Personnel administration there is self-destructive behavior by the judiciary and is nothing less than anti-personnel administration."

In the Constitution, it says "Judges shall rule independently according to their conscience and in conformity with the Constitution and the law" (Art. 104) and it guarantees that judges can only be removed from office by impeachment or criminal punishment and that a judge shall not "be suspended from office, have his salary reduced or suffer any other unfavorable treatment except by disciplinary action" (Article 107 of the Constitution and Article 41 of the charter of the judiciary).

This ensures an independent decision in accordance with the judge's conscience in a hearing or trial of any suspect. If a judge's verdict is in the slightest influenced by "a black mark on their personnel record" or by extra-legal "positive measures" more than by the Constitution, the laws and their conscience, then the foundations of those laws which we must trust and support will be shaken.

Even laws are ineffective if only 10 percent can be observed and 90 percent are difficult to observe. Even the inherent authority of the judicial branch in personnel matters must be 90 percent appropriate. This is a guarantee that individual opinions based on rationality and good sense are possible. Even if in personnel matters in the judiciary there is 90 percent reasonableness, there can be 10 percent in divergent opinions and the expression of those divergent opinions must be permitted without restraint. Statements of divergent opinions are the most enlightened method for bringing 90 percent reasonableness closer to 100 percent. A personnel administration of reprisal against divergent opinions will further the feeling of "the fist before the law."

Therefore, even though the phrase "from a general to a private first-class" may have been extreme, still we cannot contain our concern and anxiety over that order demoting one judge in a 1-day transfer of lightening speed. That is because the possibly self-destructive behavior of the judicial branch, which should be totally trusted and supported, hurts all the citizens of the nation.

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CSO: 4107/306

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CAMPUS DISTURBANCES REPORTED

Faculty Confessions Demanded

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Sep 85 p 11

[Article: "It Is Demanded that 15 Professors Who Issued "Statement Opposing the Campus Stabilization Law Submit Written Confessions Vowing Prudence to University Authorities"]

[Text] It was reported on 11 September that school authorities recently demanded that 15 university professors, who issued, on 17 August, a statement to the effect that they were opposed to the enactment of the Campus Stabilization Law [CSL], submit a written confession vowing prudence in their behavior.

It was reported that most of those professors who were involved in that incident received notices from their school authorities between 8-10 September, and that some of them had written confessions in compliance with the notice.

Those professors who issued a statement to oppose the CSL are the following 15: An Pyong-mu (Hansin University), Kim Song-sik (Kyonghui University), Yi Hyo-chae and Yi Myong-tok (Ihwa Women's University), Song Ki-suk and Myong No-kun (Chonnam University), Kim Yun-su and Yi Su-in (Yongnam University), Yi Sang-sin (Koryo University), Yu In-ho (Chungang University), Song Nae-un and Kim Ch'an-kuk (Yonsei University), Chong Yun-hyong (Hongik University), Chang Ul-pyong (Songgyun'gwan University), and Yi Man-ryol (Sungmyong Women's University). Those professors who wrote confessions and whose written confession was confirmed are Professors Chong Yun-hyong and Yi Man-ryol.

Professor Yi Man-ryol said that he submitted a written confession in compliance with the demand of his school authorities on the afternoon of 10 September. He stated: "When I received the notice from the school authorities, I first rejected it by saying 'I will consider it if the Ministry of Education requests it.' But when a professor who was in a position with extra-responsibility said 'if you do not write the confession, I have to write it on your behalf,' I could not think of any other alternative than writing it."

Professor Chong Yun-hyong said: "After receiving a message transmitted by school authorities, I discussed the matter with other university professors who were involved in the incident; and then I wrote my confession on 10 September."

The school side, demanding that I write a confession, said that "since it is all over now, let us put a period to it; and then I decided to follow that advice." Professor Song Ki-suk of Chonnam University said: "I received a request from the school that I write a confession; but I rejected it."

Professor Song said that "around 3 pm on 10 September, the director of the Office of Instruction came to me and requested that I make a statement to the effect that "I will not express opposition to the CSL from now on so that I may get promotion when a next opportunity for it comes around."

Those professors who received a request for confession recently issued on 17 August a statement entitled "Our Views on the CSL" and resolved that they would initiate a signature movement to block the enactment of the CSL.

University Students Stage Demonstration

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 6 Sep 85 p 11

[Article: "Over 1,000 Students of 7 Universities Gathered in Koryo University and Stage Demonstration; Over 500 Students Launch All-Night Sit-In; Break Up In 15 Hours; Ho In-hoe, Chairman of Sammin Struggle Committee, Wanted by Police, Sprinkles Kerosene on His Body and Takes Lead; If Police Close In, I Will Burn Myself; Allow Us to Hold A Grand Discussion Meeting of the Nation"]

[Text] More than 1,000 students of 7 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University, Koryo University, Yonse University, Ihwa Women's University, Sogang University, Songgyun'gwan University, and Toksong Women's University held "a declaration convention of the safeguarding democracy movement for the second term of 1985 of the National Students Association [NSA]" at the plaza in front of the Koryo University Library around 4 pm on 5 September. Following the convention, they staged a demonstration. And more than 500 of them began to launch an all-night sit-in at 6 pm. They dispersed in the morning of 6 September--15 hours after they began the sit-in.

The 5 September meeting was attended by Ho In-hoe (22; Chairman of the General Students Association of Koryo University, 4th year class of the Political Science and Foreign Relations Department), Chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of the NSA, and Kim Pong-hwan (21; Chairman of the Social Affairs Department of the General Students Association of Songgyun'gwan University, 4th year class of the Education Department), who are wanted by police in connection with a thorough investigation of the Sammin Struggle Committee led the meeting.

Those students who are wanted by police, including Mr Ho, hid themselves on the campus as of the morning of 6 September, it is reported.

In "the Declaration of the Masses Democratization Movement for the Second Term of 1985 School Year" which was read by Mr Ho at the convention on 5 September, students demanded that the suppression of the masses democratization movement and schools be stopped.

Students announced that "if the police are thrown in on the campus and close in on them, they will burn themselves." With Mr Ho, whose body was doused all over with kerosene leading their columns, students staged a demonstration on the campus, crying out slogans in a scrumage. Following the demonstration, they went into the reading room of the library.

Before they did all this, they closed the campus gate in order to prevent the police from entering the campus.

Those students who thus launched an all-night sit-in called the police over the telephone on three occasions--at 7:10, 7:40, and 9:10 pm--telling them that "if they guarantee a safe return home of sit-in students and allow the Grand Discussion Meeting of the Nation which is scheduled to be held at 3 pm on 6 September to take place without incident, they will see to it that Mr Ho and others who are wanted by police will voluntarily surrender themselves to the police."

In answer to that, the police said that they would guarantee a safe return-home of students but would not allow the Grand Discussion Meeting of the Nation to take place."

During the sit-in session of that day, students called a countermeasures meeting at which they reorganized the structure of the NSA as follows: they elected: O Su-chin (22; 4th year class of the Administration Department), Chairman of the General Students Association of Songgyun-gwan University, to be Chairman of the NSA in order to replace Mr Kim Min-sok of Seoul National University who was arrested; and Mr Chong T'ae-kun (22; 4th year class of the Economics Department) of Yonsei University to be Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

Around midnight, students met press reporters and revealed that "a Struggle Committee for Blocking Suppression of Schools" and "a Struggle Committee for Constitutional Amendments for the Democratic System" have been newly established in the jurisdiction of the NSA, that they would thus strengthen further solidarity with the masses democratization forces, and thereby that they would overcome the suppression of the government authorities.

Around 9:30 am on 6 September, students left their sit-in site, made an around-the-campus march crying out slogans, such as "Stop Pro-Communist Sell-Outs!", and dispersed. The police, meanwhile, acquired an arrest warrant for Mr Ho In-hoe from Seoul District Prosecutors Office around 8:40 pm on 5 September.

The police stationed a 10-company force (1,500 men) around the campus, started checking the traffic through the campus gate at 7 am on 6 September, and has been blocking since then the entrance and exit of students of universities other than Koryo University and the general public.

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CSO: 4107/307

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION MINISTRY DEMANDS TEACHERS' RESIGNATION

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korea 4 Aug 85 p 11

[Article: "Measure Recommends Dismissal of 15 Teachers"]

[Text] Dismissal has been recommended for 15 teachers who contributed articles to or participated in a round table discussion in the first edition of the educational criticism journal MINJUNG KYOYUK magazine.

The education committees of five areas--Seoul, Kyonggi, South Ch'ungch'ong, North Ch'ungch'ong, and North Kyongsang--decided on 1 July to recommend the dismissal of these teachers, giving public schools 3 days and private schools 10 days to accept the teachers' resignations and ordering the schools to establish disciplinary committees and dismiss the teachers if they do not submit their resignations.

The teachers subjected to recommended dismissal include 10 from Seoul, the district with the most, 2 from South Ch'ungch'ong, and 1 each from Kyonggi, North Ch'ungch'ong, and North Kyongsang.

Ten of the dismissed are from high schools, 4 from middle schools, and 1 from an elementary school, and their numbers include the principal of Yondong Middle School in North Ch'ungch'ong Province. Eight are from public schools and 7 from private.

Along with the recommended dismissal measure taken by the education committees, the Ministry of Education plans to take measures against the college professor and college lecturer who participated in the round table discussion after it studies the content of their contributions.

The Ministry of Education today requested the Ministry of Culture and Information to prohibit the sale of MINJUNG KYOYUK.

Ministry of Education officials said that such measures are necessary because the contents of the MINJUNG KYOYUK, which was published last May, rejected the full range of school education based on the imperialism theory and the dependency theory and it also contained political statements and opinions from teachers, whose status prohibits them from political activity.

In the case of the Seoul education committee, it is known that the decision to recommend the dismissal of the involved teachers had already been taken at a 31 July meeting at the Seoul education institute attended by Vice-superintendent Yi Chae-son, Academic Affairs Bureau Chief Yi Chun-hae, the heads of the affected district offices, and the principals of the affected schools. A spokesman for the city committee said, "By publishing extreme, activist writings that distortedly criticize the current educational system and educational reality, these teachers have not only caused a stir in educational circles, but in society as a whole," while revealing that the basis for action against these teachers is in the prohibition against political activity, the prohibition against collective activity, and the duties of educators as prescribed by the state public servant law, the education law, the education public servant law, and the public servant duty regulations. It is known that one teacher submitted his resignation to his school as soon as the committee's decision to recommend dismissal was relayed to the teachers involved on 1 August.

The Practical Literature Company, which published the MINJUNG KYOYUK, said, "This publication was published legally with the approval of the Ministry of Culture and Information at the time of publication; we cannot understand why its content should belatedly become a problem that resulted in the collective dismissal of teachers." The following is the list of dismissed teachers.

Seoul: Yu Sang-tok (35, Songdong High School, Geography); Yun Chae-ch'ol (33, Songdong High School, Language Arts); Kim Chin-kyong (32, Yangjong High School, Language Arts); Yi Ch'olkuk (31, Youi-do High School, Language Arts); Ko Kwang-hon (30, Sonil Girls' High School, Physical Education); Hong Hui-ung (Mirim Girls' High School, Art); Yi Sun-kwon (32, Kyonggi Industrial Arts, World History); Sim Song-po (Posong Middle School, Social Studies); Sim Im-sop (25, Wolgye Middle School); and, Pak Kyong-hyon (26, Chungnang Middle School).

Kyonggi: Kim Chong-man (Toch'ang Elementary School, Sorae).

South Ch'ungch'ong: Kang Pyong-ch'ol (38, Saint Paul Girls' High School); Yu To-hyok (Saint Paul Girls' High School).

North Ch'ungch'ong: Min Pyang-sun (56, Principal, Yongdong Middle School).

North Kyongsang: Song Tae-hon (36, Yongp'ung Attached High School).

9137/12980

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RENOVATION MOVEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS PLANNED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The Background: Deterioration of Social Discipline

With the frequent appearance of unreasonable group demands, taking advantage of the growing disorderliness of the social atmosphere after the general election, there has been a deterioration of law-abiding order and actions which harm the people, such as indulgent, ostentatious and hollow actions, substandard goods and hoodlums are increasing.

Inadequate Management by the Public Servant Community

The way the public servant community dealt with this situation under these conditions was to increase those instances where they responded with temporary expedencies or opportunistically rather than accepting responsibility and solving those problems in the fields they are responsible for. They stopped at individual and short-term responses rather than with general responses through full cooperation among the organizations concerned. This indicates that unreasonableness in supporting mass demands, which had been disappearing, is reappearing.

The Necessity for a Change in the Mentality of Public Servants

Furthermore, the decision has been made that it is an urgent necessity that social discipline be tightened and that there be a change in the ways of thinking among public servants in order to carry out without a hitch the approaching 1986 and 1988 games and the peaceful transfer of power in 1988 and in order to actively deal with difficult international conditions and with North Korea's two-sided war-peace offensive.

The Five Goals of the Movement

Under such conditions the government's fundamental goals for the movement to renovate official discipline are:

To display a creative spirit, the spirit of someone in charge.

To actualize responsible administration.

To improve their stance toward the citizenry.

To eradicate remaining unreasonableness.

To take the lead in setting examples in public and private life.

They have selected these five areas and are resolved to put them into practice effectively.

How it Will Be Promoted

In order to do this, the government's policy is to first promote a self-regulating movement for implementation, grounded in a new frame of mind, the spirit of someone in charge, among all public servants. The way they plan to put this into practice is to have high-level government officials, beginning with ministers and vice-ministers, first set an example through their behavior and have their example spread through the entire official community.

In particular, in order to promote this movement on an ongoing basis, they will periodically inspect and evaluate how the drive is going. They have resolved to act decisively in personnel administration with rewards and punishments to enhance the effectiveness of the movement. They have resolved to, at the same time, continue to promote as an already existing policy the national reformation movement and will in addition demand policies improving the morale of public servants.

The government, furthermore, will spread to the people this firm and decisive will to renovate discipline among public servants and, under a plan for forming an atmosphere of national cooperation, will carry on this movement to include all organs and organizations under each department and agency and will spread this society-wide renovation movement by linking it up the Democratic Justice Party's policy of implementing self-reform and, by guiding it to reach into all areas such as enterprises and social organization, will promote linking all this together into a national movement for the firm establishment of discipline.

Details of How it Will Be Promoted

Displaying the spirit of someone in charge, the creative spirit.

Establishing an active and constructive stance in handling their duties.

Finding and solving problems in the fields they are responsible for so that no area is unattended to, eliminating the inertia which puts off today's work until tomorrow, and increasing reprimands for neglecting problems which arise in their area of responsibility, even though they had been foreseen.

Cultivate an appreciation for gradual progress and for the long-term.

Transcending the following of precedents, take the lead in actively revising proposals and quickly improving statutes and systems when their unreasonableness is discovered in the course of carrying them out and personally investigate ceaselessly through the formation of an attitude of study and research.

Actualizing responsible administration.

In order to establish a stance of assuming responsibility personally for those matters one is personally responsible for, abandon the attitude of dealing with administration by depending on instructions from above, rectify the stance of managing duties by temporizing and doing whatever is expedient, banish the stance of playing it safe and easy and putting self-protection first, and establish an awareness of bearing final responsibility for the results of a policy. In particular, devise the development of administration sensitive to balance and coordination in supervisory and sectional administration through the substantial strengthening of cooperation in the work of the responsible organs.

Improving their stance toward the citizenry.

Establish a stance of service in working for the people.

Act so as to establish firmly a stance of managing tasks affirmatively, eliminating inconvenience to the citizenry, and abandon the attitude of lording it over the people, with a feeling of having special privileges and exemptions.

Enhance trust in government policies.

Act so as to maintain consistency in policy decisions and policy implementation by widely collecting the will of the people by bringing them into the inner chambers through legislative and administrative advance notices and public hearings.

Bring the government's promotional tasks into the inner chambers.

Surpassing work at wartime efficiency, it must begin, of course, with the government taking the initiative and setting an example in budgetary restraint and in simplifying national and regional events.

Eradicating remaining unreasonableness.

Autonomously eliminate residual unreasonableness under the responsibility of ministers and agency heads.

Place special emphasis on eradicating corruption which is particularly damaging to the citizenry, such as in the fields of taxation, sanitation and construction, by utilizing the results of surveys of integrity and linking those results to personnel administration and decisively implementing collective responsibility of supervisors.

Eliminate in advance and sweep away any recurrences of unreasonableness.

Act so as to create in advance a clean workplace environment through rational personnel administration, such as actively uncovering problems, rapidly renovating organizations and rotating appointments to positions.

Taking the lead in setting examples in private and public life.

Eliminate luxurious and ostentatious displays while establishing consumption patterns and a regulated environment that matches one's status, a proper education for one's children, and a sound and frugal private life and a model family life.

A working life that is honest and respected.

Adopt a stance of carrying out one's duties humbly and honestly, creating harmony through expanded dialogue between superiors and subordinates and among colleagues and draw a sharp line between private and public affairs.

The plan for the implementation of the campaign.

The first stage of the implementation.

Establish and implement plans for the detailed actualization and expressions of firm resolve by the ministers of every ministry and the heads of every agency and in particular in the latter half of 1985 carry out a concentration of effort on special education for the economic education level of public officials.

A program for sustaining the implementation.

In order to have a sustained promotion of this movement, ministers, vice-ministers and the heads of organizations at every level must take the lead in setting examples, ministers and organization heads must be directly concerned with and evaluate the state of the implementation itself and they must, reflecting this in personnel administration and policy, decisively enforce the fundamental principle of reward and punishment, through the morning meetings every day they must continually stimulate a sense of caution, and the details of the implementation of this drive must be carefully examined and evaluated in every department.

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CSO: 4107/312

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ROK, DPRK NAVAL CAPACITIES, VULNERABILITIES CONTRASTED

Koblenz MARINE-RUNDSCHAU in German Jul/Aug 85 pp 230-235

[Article by Park Chae-kyu: "A Comparison of the Navies of North and South Korea"]

[Text] In this article the director of the Institute for Far-Eastern Studies at the Kyung-nam University in Seoul examines and compares the strengths and weaknesses of the two Korean navies and analyzes their concepts.

The Japanese defense expert Kensuke Ebata again confirms the widespread belief that the Korean peninsula is of vital importance to the United States, the USSR, and China from the viewpoint of the strategy of "encirclement."¹ For the Soviet Union the strength of South Korea and of its naval operations is bound to be of considerable interest, particularly in view of the Soviets' desire to ensure its Navy free passage from Vladivostok, the most important Soviet naval base and the most vital port of trade in the Far East, to the Pacific. Although the Soviet fleet has easy access to the Pacific from Petropavlovsk, this city is in fact located on the Kamcatka peninsula, far away from the mainland and difficult to supply. Accordingly, access to the Pacific from Vladivostok is not only of utmost importance because of the commercial benefits, but even more important for strategic reasons. If the Soviets can operate freely with their Pacific fleet, they can block out China from the Sea of Japan. The Soviets depend on the free passage through the Straits of Tsushima because this is the most important access route from the Pacific to Vladivostok. In a similar manner, China needs to maintain control of the sea around the peninsula in order to prevent the Soviets from encircling it and secure free navigation in the South China Sea.

For the same reason the United States helps China to keep the Korean waterways open so that in the event of war they will be able to deny the Soviet Pacific fleet direct access to the Pacific. The leading American politicians include the military strength of North Korea in their considerations when they take into account potential conflicts involving the Soviet Union or China. Therefore, the importance of the South and North Korean naval forces should not only be seen from the viewpoint of U.S., Soviet, and Chinese strategies, but also from that of South and North Korea.

Therefore an evaluation of the strength and capabilities of the South Korean naval forces is more than a mere enumeration of the South Korean forces as compared to those of North Korea. One can assume that the relative threat by North Korean naval forces includes more than numbers of types of ships or a comparison of the size of the ships or evaluations as to whether the South Korean ships of a certain type are inferior or superior to the North Korean ships of the same type.

It is clear that sea power depends on the forces available. Their striking power, however, depends on their characteristics and on the way they are utilized. These factors lead to a broad spectrum of considerations. In the paper at hand, whose objective it is to better understand the naval forces of North and South Korea, two major issues will be addressed:

1. How are the forces of North and South Korea organized and structured?-- A comparison.
2. How could either of the two countries utilize its navy in a war against the other country?

Organization and Structure of the Naval Forces of North and South Korea

In order to evaluate the capabilities of the navies of North and South Korea, we can use, grossly speaking, two indices, one consisting of the static comparison of quantity and quality of navy "hardware," and the other being the operational experience on the high seas. In the case of the two Koreas, however, there is no experience on the high seas to speak of. We, therefore, fully realize the limits of the evaluation of capabilities on the basis of the navy hardware exclusively, but will nevertheless attempt to examine the naval forces in terms of naval hardware.

A comparison of naval hardware is by itself no indication of the capabilities on the high seas, but is probably an important index for the capabilities of a nation on the seas, which can be objectively evaluated. Furthermore, a close look at the development of the organization and structure of the navies of the two Koreas, which have a relatively short history, will help us understand their naval capabilities. Tables 1 and 2 supply the basis for a static comparison of North and South Korea's naval hardware since 1975. Table 3 shows a rough outline of the changes in the fleet numbers of the two Koreas. It also shows the obvious difference between the North and South Korean fleets. Tables 1 and 2 show the characteristics of the clearly discernible differences between the naval forces of the two Koreas.

Tables 1 and 2 indicate that North Korea has far more submarines than South Korea. The first North Korean submarines were the four submarines of the "Whiskey" class supplied by the Soviet Union. They were followed by the four diesel-driven "Romeo" class submarines supplied by China. Further, there are 13 submarines of this type, which were subsequently built in North Korea. The submarines of the "Whiskey" and "Romeo" class are seaworthy and capable of firing torpedoes and mines from their tubes. The four submarines of the "Whiskey" class built by the Soviets have been stationed on the east coast (Sea

Table 1. Strength of the North Korean Fleet 1975-1984*

| Fleet | Year | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Submarines | | 8 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 21 |
| Fast missile patrol boats | | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| Fast torpedo patrol boats | | 90 | 157 | 157 | 165 | 165 | 171 | 175 | 180 | 182 | 182 |
| Fast gun patrol boats | | 44 | 44 | 44 | 134 | 134 | 141 | 147 | 151 | 151 | 155 |
| Frigates | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Large patrol vehicles | | 2 | 2 | 21 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| Coastal patrol boats | | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Amphibious vehicles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LCU's | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LCM's | | | 30 | 90 | 70 | 25 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 24 | 24 |
| LCP's | | | | | | | 80 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 80 |
| Total | | 192 | 297 | 375 | 461 | 487 | 509 | 520 | 537 | 535 | 548 |

*Sources: Jane's Fighting Ships 1975-1976, 1976-77, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982, 1982-1983, and 1983-1984, The Military Balance 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982, 1982-1983, 1983-1984 and 1984-1985.

Table 2. Strength of the South Korean Fleet 1975-1984*

| Fleet | Year | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Submarines | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1** | 2** |
| Frigates | | 3 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Corvettes | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Fast missile patrol boats | | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| Patrol boats | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Coastal patrol boats | | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 28 | 28 | 22 |
| Large patrol vehicles | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 11 |
| Minesweepers | | 10 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Amphibious vehicles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LCU's | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LSD's | | 20 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 24 | 33 |
| LSM's | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LST's | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 94 | 95 | 105 | 94 | 102 | 99 | 99 | 108 | 108 | 116 |

*[Same as Table 1, except as noted in ** below]

**Not listed in Jane's Fighting Ships. The information is given, however, in SEA POWER, October 1983, Vol 26 No 11, and in JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, Vol 2 No 6, 18 August 1984.

of Japan) since 1975. The striking power of the submarines of the "Whiskey" class in the Sea of Japan does not depend on their potential use with a large operational radius; the deep Sea of Japan rather represents a relatively secure area of operation for such submarines.

Two of the four diesel-driven "Romeo" submarines built by the Chinese were delivered to North Korea in 1973, the other two in 1974.

All four "Romeo" are stationed on the west coast (Yellow Sea). Since 1976 North Korea has built "Romeo" submarines of its own. Thus, 13 of the total of 17 "Romeo" submarines have been built in North Korean shipyards. In reality, none of the submarines of the "Romeo" class deployed in the Yellow Sea are well suited to conduct submarine operations in that location because of the shallow water depth of 656 feet. The "Romeo" submarines built in national shipyards are somewhat larger than the original "Whiskey" submarines built in the USSR. Instead of 18 torpedoes, they can carry up to 36 mines, while the "Whiskey" class submarines can only carry up to 28 mines. Thus, they are better suited for minelaying. In addition, the dirty waters of the Yellow Sea and its low depth helps in concealing the mines. The currents of the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea are such that drifting mines laid from North Korean harbors could drift down the entire length of the peninsula within 2 weeks or less.² Apparently North Korea's minelaying capability poses a severe threat for South Korea.³ Even primitive types of mines can seriously impede the movements of South Korean warships and trade vessels. It is almost impossible to counter North Korean minelaying operations conducted by surface vessels, aircraft, or submarines with those 10 South Korean minesweepers. Moreover, U.S. support in taking countermeasures against a major North Korean minelaying operation is severely limited due to the time required by the U.S. 7th Fleet to intervene in minelaying operations.

Those submarines which are presently being built in North Korea may replace the submarines of the "Whiskey" class which are more than 20 years old, or they may serve to strengthen the North Korean submarine fleet. Whatever the reasons may be, inevitably they are of grave concern to the South Korean Government and Navy. It is quite clear that the mere existence of a threat by conventional or later nuclear submarines drastically increases the risks emanating from a strong aggressor. Also, submarines are less prone to identification or destruction than surface vessels of comparable size or cost. They further increase the flexibility of a navy because they can in fact operate effectively as individual units, while surface ships, in order to become fully effective, must generally operate in formation.

For this purpose the large fleet of fast patrol boats and patrol boats equipped with guns, torpedoes and/or missiles affords North Korea a great deal of striking power in aggression and defense. This strengthens the North Korean naval forces with their offensive submarine fleet. These ships can undertake hit-and-run raids against South Korea, land sabotage troops, and provide escort for landing craft in major landing operations.

The North Korean Navy, however, does not have any warships of destroyer size or over. One reason is the land connection of North Korea to the Soviet Union and

China, which reduces the necessity for commercial shipping. The main reason, however, is North Korea's concept that small, quick, and effective operations against neighboring enemy nations would bring about the most striking success. Furthermore, the acquisition of submarines, a large number of small battle-ships and landing craft does not exclude the option to build larger-size surface vessels.

On the other hand, the South Korean Navy has 11 destroyers, but no submarines. The destroyers are comprised of seven "Gearing" class destroyers, two "Allen M. Sumner" class destroyers, and two "Fletcher" class destroyers. Two of the "Gearing" destroyers have been redesigned to carry eight SSM harpoons, and all of them are capable of employing an "Alouette III" helicopter. The two ships of the "Allen M. Sumner" class have been modernized as well. The destroyers of the "Fletcher" class, however, are somewhat older (completed in 1943) and have basically retained their original design. The two "Fletcher" destroyers are to be redesigned or replaced soon.

One of the eight frigates is an "Ulsan" built in South Korean shipyards which carries eight harpoons. The other seven frigates include one of the U.S. "Rudderow" class and six of the U.S. "Charles Lawrence" and "Crosley" classes. The six frigates of these two classes were originally destroyer escorts, which were later converted into high-speed transport ships. All of the seven ex-U.S. frigates were purchased on 15 November 1984.

With its destroyer fleet and landing fleet consisting of navy and navy infantry, the South Korean Navy has a strong surface aggression capability. This seems to characterize the South Korean Navy as a force which is more aggression-oriented. In view of the considerable capabilities of the North Korean Navy with respect to coastal defense and the superiority of the North Korean Air Force,⁴ however, the offensive strength of the South Korean Navy is probably limited. Especially the large number of small ships of the North Korean Navy equipped with guns and missiles and the strength of their submarine fleet would severely limit landing operations of the South Korean Navy. Therefore, the South Korean Navy urgently needs an ASW capability. At this time the surface ships of the South Korean Navy do not have a modern ASW system, although the Alouette III helicopters can fire ASW torpedoes. Furthermore, there is no apparent evidence that South Korea is trying to develop an ASW long-range missile. It rather relies on small ASW starters and torpedoes. This probably reflects the lack of a reliable sensor system to identify submarines at larger distances.

Utilizing the Capabilities

As we have seen, the structures of the two Korean fleets are so entirely different that even a static comparison cannot provide us with the total picture of a dynamic evaluation of both navies' capabilities. Accordingly, we have to use our best judgment in answering the question as to how North and South Korea would utilize their navies against one another in the event of a war.

The static comparison referred to above clearly shows that the South Korean Navy could do very little, if anything at all, to fight North Korea directly in the course of a war between the two Korean nations. With its limited fleet the South Korean Navy only has an extremely slim chance of being able to gain superiority of the seas along the North Korean coast in order to then initiate operations with a limited target across short distances. Due to the insufficient transportation capacities of South Korea, an amphibic attack would be next to impossible. Submarine attacks by North Korea, however, against sea-borne targets would pose a serious offensive threat for South Korea. South Korea, which is surrounded by water on three sides and an ally of the United States, and which has been a seafaring nation by tradition, requires the use of the sea much more than North Korea. As the sea represents the only connection to other countries, South Korea should exhaust all possibilities in order to protect its ships. This can be a heavy burden for the South Korean Navy, however, and this burden would be particularly heavy if North Korea would revert to the mine war.

North Korea has a much wider selection of offensive options for its Navy. It could use submarines, conventional gun fire or an amphibic attack against the South Korean mainland or offshore islands. In addition, South Korea's concerns are aggravated by the undisputed desire of the USSR to retain the mass of its means in the event of a war with the United States and its ally Japan in the Sea of Japan to take the Straits of Tsushima. North Korea could want to take one of the islands off the South Korean shore in order to create a favorable base for a subsequent operation against South Korea. This assumption is not fully unfounded in light of repeated incidents with North Korea in the past⁵ and its high level of alerts for support of raids against the South Korean commercial and fishing fleet and against the sea routes. The effect of an "interdiction" or any other activity interrupting the South Korean economy is hard to assess. But at least one fact is worth mentioning, i.e., that South Korea is far closer to becoming a commercial sea power than North Korea. Its sea trade is increasing rapidly and is expected to continue to grow. In 1983, for instance, South Korea shipped a total of 5.6 million tons, representing approximately 230 percent more than in 1975 and 20 times more than North Korea.⁶ Therefore the effects of an interruption of the sea routes through North Korea would have serious consequences on the South Korean economy.

When evaluating how well South Korea could defend itself against any of the above-mentioned threats, we must also consider how the neighboring allies, i.e., the Soviet Union and China for North Korea, and the United States and Japan for South Korea, would coordinate their naval forces with the navy of the respective ally. On its own South Korea would have only few means of defending itself against North Korean naval operations. If Washington should decide to retain a group of carriers in the Indian Ocean, this decision would be at the cost of the 7th Fleet.⁷

On the other hand, the Soviets and Chinese may pay more attention to their Pacific fleets due to the importance of the Straits of Tsushima for their strategy as well as for their trade. Particularly the Soviet Pacific fleet could try to gain control of the Straits of Tsushima, without which the

Soviets would have a very difficult time in projecting their naval power into open waters. From the viewpoint of South Korea this is too important to be overlooked.

South Korea, in turn, could find it very difficult to deal with the North Korean submarines. Its aircraft do not have ASW capability, and the range of the ASW weapons which South Korea actually owns together with the necessary sensors, is probably insufficient. North Korean submarines would almost certainly detect the existence of a South Korean surface vessel, before the latter would detect the presence of the North Koreans. This would give North Korea a considerable advantage. If South Korea could lay mines off its mainland, this could make a considerable difference. But in view of the weak South Korean ASW forces and means, it is far more probable that North Korean ships would lay the mines first.

Considering all deficiencies, the most important mission of the South Korean Navy is coastal defense and support of ground operations with their landing forces. The unique geographic location featuring 2,000 km of coastline and numerous offshore islands, however, is a severe impediment for South Korea's coastal defense. In spite of the preponderance of South Korean naval troops, serious deficiencies seem to exist within the South Korean Navy as far as its capability of countering the North Korean Navy is concerned.

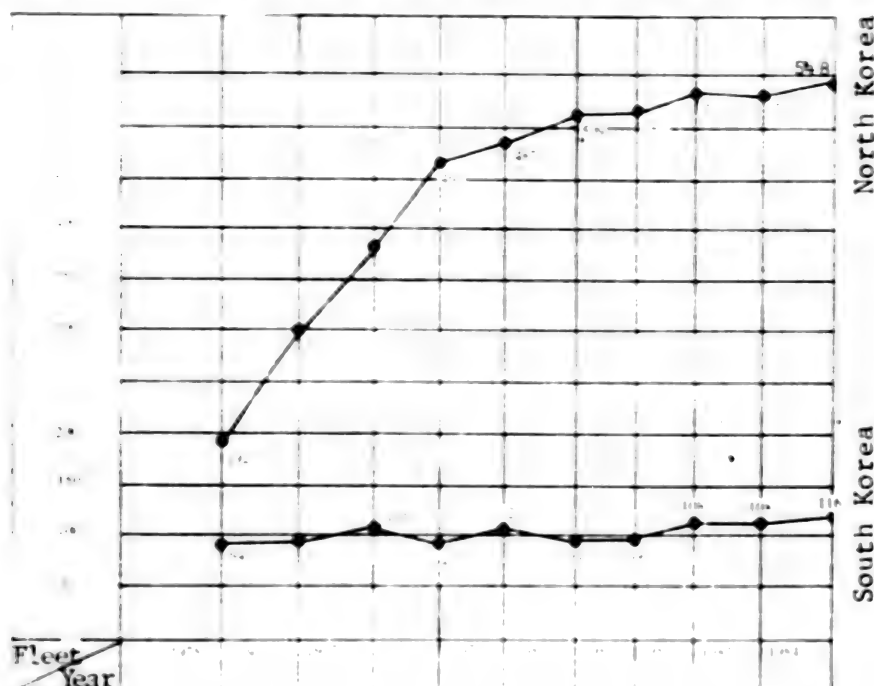
Overall, South Korea's Navy is essentially a coastal defense force in a war against North Korea, which possesses a better capability for surface attacks due to its destroyer fleet and an overriding number of naval troops. The North Korean Navy poses a considerable offensive threat to South Korea. By use of its submarines it can seriously interrupt South Korea's seagoing traffic. It could also take the South Korean islands off the mainland by the use of submarines. And it could strangle South Korean harbors in a mine war or put them out of action.

According to this analysis we can say that North Korea has little to fear from the South Korean Navy. South Korea, however, must be concerned with the effects of the existence of the North Korean Navy, even if the latter is only a symbol for North Korea's growing and superior sea power.

Summary

It is not expected that North Korea's naval forces will be diminished in the foreseeable future. This seems to be certain based on the fact that North Korean shipyards have accelerated building missile patrol boats and new amphibious landing craft since 1980.⁶ Therefore, the decisive question remains for the future as to what extent South Korea is willing to close its naval gap. The answer will primarily depend on the direction which the South Korean defense and foreign policies will pursue. South Korea cannot ever afford to overlook the importance of the sea. Despite the importance of the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, it cannot allocate the lion's share of its resources to the naval forces. The resources have to be shared with the other branches of the armed forces as well as with the civilian sector of the economy, and it will have to be content with that. In addition, the South

Table 3. Comparison of Trends in the Total Number of Ships of North and South Korea



Korean Navy was not particularly skillful, as shown by the trend according to Table 3, when a commitment had to be made to maintain a certain growth or a modernization program.

When looking into the future, we may expect that the South Korean Navy will strive to purchase submarines. It was reported that the first diesel-driven pilot submarine built in Korea was commissioned in 1983.⁹ Furthermore, the Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft shipyard is building two 209-type submarines for South Korea, and further submarines of this type will be built in South Korea.¹⁰ Once in operation, submarines could ensure improved reconnaissance and monitoring of the North Korean waters by the South Korean Navy. The same applies to the capability of landing command troops on islands off the shore of the mainland and even on the mainland itself; the chance to be detected would be slimmer. But the shallow waters off the Korean west coast would be better suited for minimum-size submarines. Furthermore, there are only few North Korean warships representing a realistic target for submarines.

Taking all of the above considerations into account, the present interest of the South Korean Navy appears to be in defending the South Korean coast against approaching enemy naval forces. Building up an operational submarine fleet will increase South Korea's contribution to deterring attacks and permit the South Korean Navy to set up a combined attack effort against North Korea in case of a conflict.

In order to do all this, South Korea has the advantage of very good shipyards. Despite many budgetary and technological constraints with respect to the extension of the forces and their modernization, South Korea must, above all, within

the foreseeable future acquire military technology from the United States and other strong seafaring nations for the sake of its security and the protection of its trade.

FOOTNOTES

1. JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, Vol 2 No 6, 18 Aug 1984, pp 228-229.
2. Norman Pulmar, "The Navy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," in Guide to Far Eastern Navies (eds.) by Barry M. Blechman and Robert P. Berman, Naval Institute Press, 1978, p 318.
3. For reference to China, please see Guide to Far Eastern Navies, (eds.), by M. Blechman and R. Berman, p 3.
4. JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, Vol 2 No 6, 18 Aug 1984, p 229. The North Korean Air Force comprises 51,000 troops with approximately 740 fighter aircraft, i.e., twice as many as the South Korean Air Force.
5. For instance the "Pueblo" incident on 23 January 1968, and the EC-121 incident on 14 April 1969. An EC 121 aircraft of the navy on a similar mission as the "Pueblo" was shot down by North Korean fighters on 14 April 1969; the entire crew of 31 was killed.
6. Lloyd's Register of Shipping Statistical Tables, 1983, cited in Jane's Fighting Ships, 1983-1984, pp 229 and 303.
7. We can say this based on analyzing the changing U.S. foreign policy, with the concentration having shifted from the Pacific fleet to the Indian Ocean fleet in the last 20 years. The ratio of deployment in the Pacific versus the Indian Ocean was 57:1 in 1964 and 12:1 in 1977 (Guide to Far Eastern Navies, p 19).
8. United States Military Posture, FY 1984, prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, p 26.
9. SEA POWER, Oct 1983, Vol 26 No 11, p 61.
10. JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, Vol 2 No 6, 18 Aug 1984, p 239.

9544/9365

CSO: 4620/57

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

FIRST HALF GNP UP 3.2 PERCENT

All Sectors Feel Recession

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 22 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Reporter Kim Hyong-kun: "The Lowest Growth in 3 and 1/2 Years; What the 3.2 Percent Growth for the First Half Implies; Production, Investment, and Consumption Generally Sluggish; Export Growth Slowed to 1.6 Percent; Overseas Construction Declined to \$557 Million; Countermeasures for Promoting Domestic Demand to Boost the Economy Required"]

[Text] As was feared, the Gross National Product [GNP] growth rate during the first half of the year remained at 3.2 percent.

This shows that our economy, which registered a relatively low 4.6 percent growth during the fourth quarter of last year, entered a more recessionary phase since the beginning of this year.

As this once again registered a 3 percent low level growth in 3 and 1/2 years, after it rose from low 1.5 percent in the first half of 1981 to 10 percent in the latter half of 1981, and registering 5.6 percent in 1982, and 9.5 percent in 1983, and 7.5 percent in 1984, all comparatively steady growth, the depth of the recession directly felt by ordinary people and felt in management by entrepreneurs appears to be enormous.

During the first half of this year, the GNP growth rate was registered as 3.9 percent during the first quarter, and 2.7 percent during the second quarter. It was analyzed that the 3.2 percent growth during the first half of the year was not due to the stagnation in any particular sector, rather due to the recession in all phases of the national economy, including production, investment, and consumption.

In the case of production, only agriculture, forestry, and fisheries showed 1.3 percent growth from 0.9 percent of last year because of the increase in livestock, culture, and deep sea fishing, while the manufacturing industry showed 4.0 percent growth during the first half of the year, compared with the 17 percent increase during the corresponding period of last year, the growth of the mining and industry declined from 16.7 percent to 4.1 percent, that of the construction industry from 2.2 percent to 1.3 percent, that of the electric,

gas, and piped water business from 11.7 percent to 7.5 percent, and that of the service industry from 9.3 percent to 3.0 percent, each showing a markedly slow growth.

Also compared with a 16.3 percent increase during the first half of last year, the commodity exports registered a marked decline with 1.6 percent growth during the first half of this year, with a minus 0.9 growth in the first quarter of the year, and a 3.9 percent growth in the second quarter of the year. Also, the overseas construction revenue declined from \$913 million during the first half of last year to \$557 million during the first half of this year.

Especially in the case of investment, during the first half of this year the gross fixed investment showed only 1.8 percent growth, a marked decline compared with a 11.1 percent growth during the corresponding period of last year, making expanded reproduction through investment difficult.

By sectors, although the machinery equipment investment centered on electric motors and automatic telephone switchboards and other locally produced capital goods showed a 5.1 percent growth, this was a mere one fifth of the 24.1 percent growth during the first half of last year. In investment in construction, too, with the exception of somewhat active communications structures, electric power and road construction, because of the measures to curb real estate speculation, housing, directly connected with national life, and commercial and industrial buildings, was markedly weak. Investment in private sector construction declined from a 3.9 percent increase during the first half of last year to a minus 3.4 percent growth during the first half of this year.

In the consumer sector, encouraged by the continuous consumption stabilization measures for the defense of the international balance of payments, it showed a 4.1 percent increase during the first half of this year, a 1.9 percent decline compared with 6.0 percent increase during the first half of last year, showing a desirable consumption pattern. However, due to the decline of the purchasing power, production activities of businesses were not supported.

In contrast to this, the interest payment for loans from overseas has continued to increase, amounting to \$1.894 billion during the first half of this year, or a \$156 million increase over the corresponding period of last year. Thus it is estimated that the flow of capital manufactured and created at home to overseas is increasing.

Thus because the real economic growth during the first half of this year remained at 3.2 percent, it is expected that there will be difficulty in achieving the target set at the beginning of the year, a 7.5 percent growth. Commentators point out that because of this multiple countermeasures for the vitalization of the economy must be sought.

First of all, while continuing to pursue measures for stabilizing the economy, countermeasures for employment following the low growth must be sought. Also,

countermeasures for promoting domestic demand and ways to improve the production capacity of industries by encouraging the will of enterprises for investment, which has shrunk excessively, must be sought.

Moreover, commentators point out that by further increasing exports which are showing a trend for slight recovery since the beginning of the latter half of the year efforts should be made to boost the domestic economy through this.

Slow Recovery Expected

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 21 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "Severe Rise and Fall in Some Industries Predicted; Light Industries Will Recover, While Heavy Industries Will Be Slow in Recovery As Analysis by the Ministry of Trade and Industry Indicates. Fiber, Footwear, and Tire Exports Begin to Recover; Domestic Demand for Electronics and Electric Machinery Expected to Increase Slightly"]

[Text] The business cycle from now on is expected to show severe rise and fall, depending on kinds of industry. While the heavy and chemical industry sectors, including shipbuilding, machinery, electronics and electric machinery, are expected to be continuously sluggish, the light industry sectors such as fiber, footwear and tire are expected to be active as their exports indicate a clearcut recovery trend.

According to business trends by kinds of industry analyzed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry on 21 August, fiber, footwear, and tires are expected to become active as both exports and domestic demand are indicating a recovery trend. In contrast to this, although the domestic demand for iron and steel, oil, and chemicals is expected to maintain a comparatively stable trend, their exports are expected to be slow, following the first half of the year. Shipbuilding exports do not appear to be over the current sluggishness, either.

In the case of electronics and electrical machinery, which has registered an annual average growth rate of over 25 percent since 1980, are expected to register a small increase, 10 to 15 percent, and their exports are expected to be slow also.

Also, construction, fiber, and general machinery, including farm machinery, is expected to face added difficulties because of the inadequate basis for domestic demand and inadequate export competitiveness.

Prospects for exports and domestic demand by kinds of industry in the future as analyzed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry are as follows.

Iron and Steel. Although the domestic demand for metals will maintain a comparatively stable trend, their exports are expected to decline due to the import regulations of advanced nations and the local production in Southeast Asian countries.

The domestic demand for nonferrous metals will increase to some extent because of the vitality of the automobile industry, and their exports, too, are expected to grow on a small scale.

Chemicals. Fertilizer production will be maintained at the same level as last year, and fertilizer exports will maintain last year's level in terms of quantity, but since their prices have fallen, fulfilling this year's target will be difficult. Petro-chemical production will be maintained at the same level as last year, and some difficulties in their exports are predicted because of the full operation of petrochemical complexes in Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and Canada.

With the recovery in advanced nations the exports of footwear will regain and the domestic demand for it will also stabilize. With the favorable turn in the U.S. economy, the exports and domestic demand for tires will recover.

The domestic demand for paper products is expected to remain at the preceding year's level due to the slowdown in the publishing and related businesses. The exports of paper products are expected to achieve a large growth.

Sugar is maintaining a stabilized trend in the midst of its peak demand (July, August, and September), and its exports, too, are expected to increase in a small range over last year because of the growth in its exports to India.

Machinery. A continuing favorable trend in the exports of automobiles to Canada is expected. Rolling stocks are expected to have latent demand because of the electric railways projects in the metropolitan area and the high speed electric train line project between Seoul and Pusan.

General machinery, including construction, textile and farm machinery, is expected to be slow due to the shortage of the domestic demand base and the inadequacy of its export competitiveness.

Because of the recession in the world's maritime business, shipbuilding which encountered drastically reduced orders is expected to have a protracted recession.

Electronics and Electric Machinery. Their overall exports will improve somewhat, but they will not meet the target for this year's exports. Their domestic demand will continue to be sluggish following the first half of this year. Thus their overall production will show a small increase between 10 and 15 percent, far below the average annual growth of 23 percent since 1980.

Fiber and Sundry Merchandise. Fibers are expected to recover somewhat due to the exhaustion of stocks in the U.S. market and the favorable exports to Europe. Toys, luggage, and musical instruments will have no difficulty in meeting the export targets as they have developed new merchandise and their improved quality. However, stationery and furniture will have some difficulties in achieving the targets.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PAPER COMMENTS ON 64K SRAM DEVELOPMENT

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 85 p 2

/Editorial: "Basic Strategy for the Semiconductor Industry"/

/Excerpt/ Recently it has been said that Gold Star Semiconductor, Ltd, has become the third, after Japan and the United States, to successfully develop the 64K SRAM /static random-access memory/. This is a very welcome development.

The fact that the age of the SRAM has arrived at this moment, when the commercial viability of semiconductors is under severe challenge because of a worldwide supply surplus and drastically falling unit prices, may go on record as another victory anthem for our country's semiconductor technology.

The 64K SRMA has less memory capacity than the 256K DRAM /dynamic random-access memory/, which has four times the memory capacity of the 64K SRAM, but it has twice the information processing speed of the 256K DRAM, and it is a high value added, advanced technology product, requiring ultra-precision assembly technology much more precise than does the 256K DRAM due to differences in circuit thickness. The special technological features of this SRAM mean that it has more diversified prospects for application in various fields, considering that the speed of computers, business equipment, communications, and other semiconductor using equipment is becoming faster. It has the advantage that it is suitable for systems that demand great capacity; yet it operates at less than one-half the power consumption of the NMOS /negative channel metal-oxide semiconductor/ 256K DRAM.

Moreover, the ultraminiature assembly technology for the circuit thickness of the 64K SRAM, it may be understood, suggests a capability to handle the technology of the "mega age." We believe this has great significance and gives a glimpse of genuine participation in competition with advanced countries, overcoming the situation in the current world semiconductor market, where in the case of memory elements, the life of a newly developed semiconductor is only 2 or 3 years, exacerbating the economic losses of late developers.

Our country's DRAM manufacturing cost is \$1.70, whereas the international price has at present crashed to 70 cents. The international price of the 256K DRAM was between \$20 and \$50 last year, but now it is being sold for \$3.90. The 64K SRAM is less sensitive, holding at about \$36, so it has the advantage of being able to reduce the losses of late developers.

The world semiconductor market reached \$32.8 billion in 1985, and is henceforward expected to increase by an average of 18 percent per year. We must establish the fundamental direction of strategic planning for future growth in the semiconductor industry, which in the memory element market is overwhelmingly dominated by the DRAM.

First, look at the technological aspects, we must determine whether our country's semiconductor industry is capable of competing internationally on the basis of manufacturing and assembly technology alone, while remaining backward in design technology and mask manufacturing technology, or whether we have the will and the capability for the government and industry to join forces continuously to carry out massive research and development investment to develop the related technology, beginning with semiconductor design technology.

Next, we must establish a strategic theory for the development of semiconductors, and especially for memory elements. We cannot leave the matter as is, without fundamental discussion between those who hold the affirmative view--that, if we do not develop memory elements the future of our industrial competitiveness will be unavoidably weakened, and there will be great disadvantages due to a failure of supply and demand, and that therefore, fostering the industry must be aggressively promoted at the national level--on the one hand, and those who hold the negative view--that asks who will bear the burden of the tremendous losses entailed in the development of memory elements, and that expresses skeptical that our technical development capability can be increased to that of the advanced countries or beyond--on the other.

Moreover, if the growth of the semiconductor industry is aggressively promoted it is also very important that a direction be developed, to determine where the emphasis should be placed--on memory elements or logic elements, on standard products or custom products, on autonomous development or on assembly and processing work.

12837/12276
CSO: 4107/214

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR BUSINESS STRATEGIES REPORTED

Government's Support Described

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] The government has decided to concentrate funds for specially designated R&D [research and development] projects in 15 fields next year, including semiconductors, computers, materials technology and genetic engineering, and will accept applications for research topics to be given assistance, from 26-31 August.

According to the Ministry of Science and Technology [MST] on 24 August, next year specially designated R&D projects will be carried out in several categories, including joint government-private sector research (government-designated and industry-led research), state led research, basic research, and international cooperative research. Of these the MST will accept applications for industry led research at the Korea Technical Development Institute; for basic research topics at the Korea Science Foundation; and in state-led and international joint research topics at the MST, respectively.

Fifteen fields may receive funds for specially designated R&D next year, including semiconductors and computers (including electricity and telecommunications), systems technology, improvement of machine technology, materials technology, resource utilization technology, energy conservation technology, general engineering, precision chemicals, specialized chemical engineering and high polymer technology, technology for the use of nuclear energy, ocean development, measurement and standards, space development, construction and plant engineering, and other technologies related to the public interest and welfare.

The government plans to provide assistance for selected government-private sector cooperative research projects from funds for specially designated research as follows: up to 30 percent of total R&D costs for large enterprises; up to 50 percent for large enterprise consortiums; and up to 70 percent for small and medium industries, and small and medium industry consortiums. For the other R&D topics, the full amount of R&D costs will be provided.

The MST this year is to provide 20 billion won in specially designated R&D funds (apart from costs borne by the private sector) and is in consultation

with other related government ministries and agencies concerning expansion to a scale of 50 billion won next year.

Technology Introduction, Diversification

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] The domestic semiconductor industry, anticipating that U.S. and Japanese measures to protect chip technology will in the near future have an enormous impact on the learning of semiconductor technology, on importing technology, and on exports, has begun to make preparations for a plan of response.

According to the Electronics Industry Promotion Association [EIPA] and industry sources on 26 August, the United States promulgated a Semiconductor Chip Protection Law on 9 November of last year and Japan also passed a Law Concerning Circuit Placement in Semiconductor Integrated Circuits on 24 July. With the passing of these laws, the prospect is that the domestic semiconductor industry will experience delays in learning technology through copying advanced semiconductors, a deterioration of conditions for the introduction of technology, and limitations on exports.

Accordingly, the industry decided first to invite government officials concerned and hold a meeting on the 25th to explain U.S. and Japanese semiconductor chip protection measures, meanwhile preparing a detailed plan of response in conjunction with the EIPA.

At the explanatory meeting held at the EIPA on that day, the following general principles for a plan of response were proposed: strengthening private sector commercial cooperation activities in advanced industrial fields; prior measures against pressures to enact a semiconductor chip protection law; expansion of domestic inducement of advanced semiconductor industries; and diversification of technology introduction.

VLSI Generation Introduced

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 85 p 7

[Article by An Chong-chu]

[Text] What has been the path of development of the semiconductor chip? The path of the semiconductor chip up to now, or in other words the history of its development, is of great importance in understanding today's advanced semiconductors and in exploring the path the semiconductor chip may take in the future.

Nearly all inventions, when first revealed, are quite simple and primitive. The very first plane built by the Wright brothers had the form of a hang glider, and the earliest microscope did not exceed a low standard, less than that of high-magnification eyeglasses. This phenomenon is not limited only to the airplane or the microscope, but is typical of all inventions, such as the steam car, the telescope, the automobile, and the camera.

Advanced technology products are by no means an exception to this. It is the same even with the semiconductor chip. When the earliest semiconductor product, the transistor, was invented in 1948, it was an advanced device that impressed the world. However, less than 40 years later, in the eyes of the scientists and technicians who make very large scale integrated [VLSI] circuits such as the 1 megabit RAM [random access memory], the transistor seems a very humble thing indeed. In this fashion science and technology, and especially advanced technology has raced down the path of development at a pace too rapid for even the scientists and technologists themselves properly to respond to.

The transistor is a semiconductor version of the vacuum tube. The earliest transistor was made of germanium, but this has given way today to silicon, with its much greater capabilities. Since then, and until the present, silicon has continued to enjoy the position of prince of semiconductor materials.

Recently, gallium--a material with semiconducting properties superior to those of silicon--has been discovered, but scientists have not yet been able to develop technology for gallium for the large scale integration that is possible with silicon elements. However, this newly emerged semiconductor gallium-arsenide will before long occupy the place currently held by silicon.

Transistors have two chief functions--amplifying and switching. Analog circuits having amplification functions are used for radio and television. Digital devices, such as computers, calculators, and video games, are made up of switching transistors that reply "yes" or "no" or "true" or "false," switching open or closed millions of times each second.

During the 1950's and 1960's, all electronics devices were almost exclusively made up of transistors, resistors and capacitors. The total changeover from transistors to circuit boards was not only costly to scientists and technicians but bothersome as well. Accordingly, it was the dream of scientists of the time to be able to place all of these elements on a single circuit board in an integrated circuit (IC). Just 10 years after the first development of the transistor, this dream was realized by Texas Instruments Co, a U.S. firm. From then on, IC's began to takeover the place of transistors.

If the transistor was the ancestor of the semiconductor chip, the IC was the SC chip's offspring. To understand the functioning of this father-son team one needs to know the atomic structure of silicon and a number of specialized vocabulary terms.

There are four electrons in the outer shell of the silicon atom. We refer to this kind of element as having a valence of four. Accordingly, silicon in a crystallized state shares four electrons with its contiguous silicon atom. Accordingly, in crystalline form, silicon has eight electrons in its outer shell. This state is extremely solid and cannot conduct electricity, so it requires thick liquification treatment (chinhan aekch'e ch'ori-ka piryo hada).

To permit better conductivity of electricity, it is necessary to treat the silicon (by adding) impurities. The ones most commonly used are boron, with three electrons and phosphorous, (P) with five electrons. If these impurities

are introduced into the silicon crystal under appropriate conditions, the newly introduced atoms of these impurities will readily take the place of the silicon atoms and will acquire semi-conducting characteristics.

Then boron-treated silicon will conduct positive ions and is called P-type silicon. Conversely, since phosphorous-treated silicon conducts negative electrons, it is called N-type silicon. We can make a junction transistor by placing a layer of P-type silicon between two layers of N-type silicon. Conversely, we can also make a transistor by putting an N-type silicon layer between two layers of P-type silicon.

The former is called an NPN transistor, and the latter is a PNP transistor; placed together, they are called a bipolar transistor.

This transistor is produced in a complicated way as a semiconductor; each transistor must have three lead wires connected, resulting in complications. Thus the scientists developed the metal-oxide semiconductor (MOS), which uses the electron boundary effect. The MOS transistor is very simple to assemble because it does not need lead wires. Consequently the MOS makes it possible to make large integrated circuits, in turn making it possible to bring in the age of today's LSI and VLSI.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH IN GENETIC ENGINEERING FIELDS

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 4 Sept 85 p 6

[Article: "Research of 16 Genetic Engineering Tasks Begins, Including Rice Breed With Strong Salt Resistant Property, Seoul National University Develops Core Technology With Government Subsidies"]

[Text] The Genetic Engineering Research Institute (Director Pak Sang-tae) of Seoul National University has set forth 16 tasks, including "the research in the cancer gene of the human body," and begun research with a fund of 148 million won subsidized by the government this year.

Seoul National University has also mapped out a long range plan for seven major research fields to be implemented during the 10 year period that ends in 1996. Thus it is expected that active research in genetic engineering will be launched in and around the research institute of the university--research in basic and applied genetic engineering, and technical guidance for and research consigned by industrial circles.

Seoul National University has set forth the 16 tasks, while planning to implement a short range plan of developing economically efficient genetic engineering products by next year and to concentrate efforts in improving its research capability so that its important core technology may take root. And it is planning to make public results of its research in noted academic journals, domestic and foreign, in a year or so from now.

On the other hand, the university has mapped out a long range plan under which it would bring up high caliber personnel in seeking the objective of enhancing its research capability up to the international level within 10 years from now, and under which it would proliferate technology to local areas or other research organizations so that genetic engineering may be put into practical use.

In particular, Seoul National University is planning to develop a new salt resistant rice plant breed which can grow on a salty soil. Thus it has set forth seven major research fields, including "the research in the structure, discovery, and control of genes" in the basic research field. And, on the basis of that first step, the university is planning to increase the number of research tasks by five every year.

Furthermore, Seoul National University is planning to raise the research standard of the basic life sciences up to the level at which genetic engineering products may be produced by means of concentrating investment of research funds in excellent researchers in the field of genetic engineering.

In order to push the research projects cited above, Seoul National University is planning to build an independent research building at the scale of 2,000 p'yong--with a single underground story and three above ground stories, in which a radioactive isotope laboratory, a gene operation laboratory, a cyto-cultivation laboratory, and a laboratory, in which germs are to be stored and maintained, will be installed, and to import the most up-to-date equipments around \$20 million worth.

Further, the university is planning to establish a research professors system in which professors may be exclusively engaged in research.

16 Research Tasks of Genetic Engineering

| Research tasks | Responsible Researcher | Field |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|
| Research in gene discovery and splicing of lower genuine nucleus cell tRNA | Kang Hyon-sam | Microbiology |
| Character conversion of protoplasm by means of agrobacterium | Kim Sang-ku | Botany |
| Research in developing gene carrier of corneform bacteria | No Hyon-mo | Zoology |
| Metamorphosis of nucleic acid and protein by means of gene reassembling technology and site-directed mutagenesis and the research in characteristics of metamorphosed matter | Yang Ch'ol-hak | Biochemistry |
| Development of germ roots capable of decomposing stable pollutants by means of the gene operating technology | Yi Kye-jun | Microbiology |
| Research in composing and discovering genes for rehabilitating DNA | Pak Sang-tae | Zoology |
| Research in churning control and automatic computer control of bioreactors for us in optimal production of protein | Ch'oe Ch'a-yong | Industrial chemistry |
| Development of bacillus thuringiensis recombinant strain, a matter to raise germs, be means of gene control | Kang Sok-kwon | Sericulture |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| Development of germs with excellent ethanol fermentation capability from wood sources by means of genetic engineering technology | Yi Kye-ho | Food engineering |
| Research in bringing up new rice plant breeds with salt resistant property by means of germiculture | Ch'ae Yong-am | Agriculture |
| Development of a rice plant breed with cold resistant property by means of cultivating male cells of paddy-rice plant and salt resistant property of male cytoplasm | Ho Mun-hoe | Agriculture |
| Comparative research in growing capability of cells by means of substitution of a cell nucleus | Chong Hae-mun | Biopedagogy |
| Development of germ roots of streptomyces by means of protoplast fusion | Yi Sang-sop | Pharmacology |
| Research in discovery, adjustment, and quick transformation of genes in butyric acid, dehydrogenation, and fermentation | Yi Sung-ki | Pharmacology |
| Research in cancer genes of human body | Pak Sang-ch'ol | Biochemistry classroom |
| Development of immunity diagnosis and materials for medical treatment by means of hybridoma technology | Ch'a Ch'ang-ryong | Microbiology classroom |

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MORE FOREIGNERS APPLY FOR PATENT REGISTRATION

Foreign Patents Registration Increase

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 Sep 85 p 6

[Article: "Foreign Application For Patent Registration Increases Rapidly; 25 Percent Increase In First Half of This Year Over Corresponding Period of Last Year--Japanese Highest"]

[Text] Foreigners applications for patent registration continue to come in a rush.

According to an announcement of the Patent Office on 5 September, the total number of foreign applications for domestic patent registrations during the first half of this year was 3,685 or 76.8 percent of the total number of all applications. Its increase over that of the corresponding period of last year, 2,931, was 25.7 percent.

A breakdown by country of foreign applications for patent registration during the first half of this year is as follows: Japan, the highest, 1,705 (42.3 percent); the United States 1,010 (27.4 percent); West Germany 243 (6.6 percent); Great Britain 145 (3.9 percent); and France 124 (3.4 percent).

Meanwhile, during the period, foreign applications in fields other than patent registration are as follows: foreign applications for industrial ownership registration: designs for practical utility were 495--a 13.0 percent increase over that of the corresponding period of last year; designs 420--57 less than that of last year or 12.0 percent decrease; and trademarks 3,695--921 less than that of last year or 20.0 percent decrease.

U.S. Genetic Engineering Patents Granted

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 29 Aug 85 p 8

[Article: "Prior Lien On Four Genetic Engineering Techniques Given to U.S. Genentech Company; Patent Office Grants Patent Registration"]

[Text] The Patent Office has decided to give a prior lien on four kinds of basic genetic engineering techniques to the Genentech Company of the United States and to allow the company to register them with the Patent Office, to which the company submitted application for their registration in November 1978.

Hong Song-chwa, Director of the Patent Office, revealed on 27 August at a social gathering of microbiological business circles, which was held at the conference room of the Patent Office, that his office had given a prior lien, as claimed, to the Genentech Company of the United States and allowed it to register its basic genetic engineering techniques with the Patent Office. He then said that the period in which the prior lien may be exercised, however, will be somewhat shortened because the term of validity of the patent is not 12 years from the public notice (November 1984) to November 1996 but 15 years from the application (November 1978) to November 1993.

However, as soon as the patent application of the Genentech Company of the United States was given public notice, the related domestic circles, including the Noksipcha or Green Cross, contended that a patent application for which a prior lien may be given in our country should be one made after May 1980, the date at which the Paris Convention governing the grant of a prior lien took effect, putting up a formal objection on the basis of the Paris Convention. The Genetic Engineering Research Association also submitted a written refutation to the Patent Office to the effect that the U.S. side's claim on a prior lien is not justifiable. Thus there has been an active movement to block the registration in our country of the patent applied for by the Genentech Company.

The domestic genetic engineering business circles have been putting up objections against the granting of a prior lien on the patent by contending: that the four gene control techniques, including "the method of manufacturing cryptographic tectonic genes for the microorganism design of polypeptide," for which the Genentech Company applied patent registration, occupy more than 70 percent of the development of the domestic genetic engineering goods, and that, in case a prior lien is granted, royalty would have to be paid for the production of the interferon type B hepatitis vaccine which has already been developed in our country.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

U.S. PROTECTIONISM GROWS

Article 301 Targets Insurance

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Ch'oe Chun-myong: "U.S. Trade Retaliation War Begins; ROK Business Circles Shocked; Reagan's Pressure on Opening Insurance Market And ROK Stand; Feared That Global Trade Order May Be Destroyed; Scale of Life Insurance Market Is Small, No New Life Insurance Companies Are Allowed to Be Established"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's announcement of invocation of Article 301 of the Trade Act has caused a tremendous shock not only to our country--a party directly involved--but also to many countries of the world which are directly or indirectly concerned.

Above all, a critical reaction of many countries is such that such a measure taken by President Reagan is a fundamental violation of the basic spirit of the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] which has maintained so far the trade order of the world.

It has been pointed out by some quarters that when the United States' pressure on overseas markets is stepped up and trade retaliations begin against those countries which do not comply with the pressure, the international trade order will be greatly disarrayed through actions and reactions of retaliations to the extent that the future cause of the order cannot be predicted at all. An analysis is such that when the U.S. Trade Act is invoked on a full-fledged scale, a horrible international disaster, such as the world war caused by the tariff rises against agricultural produce and the spread of retaliation against them in the latter half of the 1920's, might be brought about in the long run.

At any rate, the government gives an impression that it cannot hide its perplexity at the fact that President Reagan cited, in particular the ROK, among the first objective countries in the invocation of the U.S. Trade Act, including those advanced countries, such as Japan and the EC nations, and that the ROK is picked as the first country among the four newly developing countries in Asia, including Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, of which the United States has requested the opening of markets. Our trade business circles have pointed out some inequity, compared with the pressure for opening insurance markets in the ROK, in the facts that Taiwan, whose lobbying activities toward the United States are more active than those of our country but whose black-ink in trade balance with the United States is twice as large as that of our country, has been excluded from citation of the first objective countries, and that

the demand for opening markets toward Japan has been a symbolic one--such as for markets of hides and leather shoes, etc.

Furthermore, the government and business circles hold critical views regarding intentions of the United States in its strongly requesting our country, in particular, to open the service field called insurance market--it requested four regions to open markets. It is a fact, while demanding the EC region simply to open fruits and canned food markets and demanding Brazil to open the markets of "merchandise goods" such as computers and related goods, the United States is applying pressure to make our country either open our service field or put up with retaliation to be made regarding our exports of shoes and textile goods (for example).

The business circles pointed out that the United States clearly employed "might makes right" when it invoked irrelevant means (retaliations regarding the trade in shoes) in connection with the request for opening insurance markets, notwithstanding that international transactions should be conducted in conformity with the circumstances governing the goods in question and the principles governing markets. Thus suspicions are being aroused that the strong political influence of U.S. insurance business circles might have been applied there.

In particular, in the case of service industries, including insurance, the difference between the advanced countries and underdeveloped countries in competing capability becomes greater than in the case of other industries because of the peculiarity of service industries.

In this connection, many suggestions come from the fact that Japan has been delaying the opening of its monetary insurance market. Still, the United States has strongly demanded opening of our insurance markets.

Currently, two U.S. insurance companies, including the AHA and CINA, have their branches and are launching business activities in the nonlife insurance markets in our country. And, the Continental Insurance Company of the United States invested 15 percent in the Cheil Fire Insurance Company; thus three foreign insurance companies have infiltrated in our country in the form of joint investment.

In the case of life insurance, there are agents of seven insurance companies, including the Midland National Company, which are launching business activities for military personnel of the U.S. forces in the ROK.

The United States has requested the government of the ROK to open insurance markets in our country to the effect the pool system in nonlife insurance market be abolished or that the U.S. insurance companies be allowed to take part in the pool system, and the the U.S. insurance companies be allowed to contract insurance on the natives.

The government is planning to open the domestic nonlife insurance markets (their scale at the total annual premium of 870 billion won), which have gradually been opened up to now, completely by 1987. However, the government is actually in an awkward situation regarding the request that the U.S. insurance companies be allowed to contract insurance on the natives.

The reason for this is that, although the total amount of life insurance contracts reached 58 trillion won and the total amount of assets reached 5.5 trillion won, the market scale of six insurance companies, except for the Kyobo and Tongbang Companies, is small to the extent that they cannot afford the disbursement to policy holders.

The Ministry of Finance contends that not opening insurance markets to U.S. insurance companies does not constitute "an inappropriate discrimination" in view of the fact that no new domestic insurance companies have been allowed to be established since 1958.

It is reported, meanwhile, that the United States has been applying a concentrated pressure on our country to open the service field, including the law, advertisement, and communications, in addition to insurance markets. However, it has been pointed out by some quarters that it would be imperative for the government to take a lofty and carefully thought out measures to counter such U.S. pressure for opening markets.

Textile Import Restrictions Considered

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Pyon Yong-sik, Reporter: "Background of the Threat of Invocation of Article 301 of U.S. Trade Act; May Be Expanded to Copyright, Etc.; U.S. National Atmosphere Is Aggravated; Congress Takes Positive Stand to Restrict Textiles Imports"]

[Text] The foreign trade policy of the Reagan Administration has become drastic to a great extent. President Reagan's 7 September announcement that the United States would take trade retaliation against the ROK, Japan, Brazil, and the European Community countries must not be interpreted simply as a gesture designed to hold down the protectionist atmosphere which had been prevalent in the U.S. Congress. The situation with which President Reagan was faced was such that, as seen in his recent decision on the shoe case, he had been forced to take a strong stand regarding the issue of opening foreign markets in order to seek justification in holding fast to free trade. There has been no change in the U.S. stand that calls for "opening your markets while our doors are wide open"; however, from now on, the United States will seek opening markets by wielding a weapon (Article 301) which it has seldom used before, as suggested by Reagan's announcement.

It is unfortunate that the ROK has been picked as one of those countries which are practicing unfair trade along with Japan and Brazil. It is just inconceivable that Taiwan, contrary to our expectations, has not been picked as an objective of trade retaliation despite the fact that it has a black-ink balance, more than twice as big as that of ours, in its trade with the United States, and that it has been notorious for its pirated editions of books and trademark piracy. It is a fact that Taiwan has liberalized over 90 percent of its imports (although it is just nominal) and that its trade diplomacy holds an upper hand to ours. It is not right that our country has fallen into the same group as those countries, which have become a menace to U.S. business enterprises, due to our excessive propaganda about our economic development which

was launched in the past for the purpose of laying foundation for the legitimacy of our domestic politics--despite the fact that our country is far weaker than Taiwan in substance. There is no getting around the impression that the ROK is "another Japan." It is faced with a situation in which it is hard for it to escape splinters of the trade retaliation against Japan. It has been expected for some time that the United States would pick the ROK insurance market as a typical example of unfair trade. At a recent meeting of the ROK-U.S. Economic Council, the United States denounced the insurance pool system of the ROK. The insurance market has been picked as a test case obviously on the grounds that there is clear evidence of unfair trade, and that U.S. insurance companies, which are more equipped with the know-how of the insurance than others, have interests in there.

It is reported that President Reagan has instructed Mr Yeutter, Foreign Trade Representative, to take procedures for preparation for the invocation of Article 301 of the Trade Act against the insurance market of the ROK. Article 301 is a provision allowing the president to take some kind of trade retaliation against those countries which have closed markets in an unfair manner against U.S. goods and services; and the president may impose import restrictions on any goods or services of the countries in question even if they are not the items questioned of unfair practices. Even the service licenses of the countries in question in the United States may be cancelled under the provision. However, the Foreign Trade Commission must try to solve problems, before invoking Article 301, by means of discussing the issue of opening markets of goods in question with the countries in question; and, if that attempt fails, Article 301 will be invoked, as provided in the act.

However, a more serious issue is whether the United States would discontinue retaliation, once and for all, when the insurance market is opened. The United States has in fact picked holes in not a small number of items of goods, including cigarettes, computers, and copyright, so far in the past; and it is crystal clear that the U.S. government will from now on employ Article 301 as a general means of threat in trade negotiations. Therefore, we just cannot take it easy on this matter.

Another thing we have to watch is the retaliation trend in the Congress. In view of the fact that Robert Dole, Senate floor leader, said recently that "I have never seen, in my 24-year career as a Congressman, such a high tide of protectionist uproar," there is a high possibility that some kind of trade restriction acts would pass the Congress either in September or in October. The bills upon which the spotlight of attention is currently focused are as follows: the 25 percent tariff act (the ROK, etc. are objectives) sponsored by powerful Congressmen of the Democratic Party, including Bensten; the Jenkins' textile import restriction bill, which is proposing that imports of textile goods, including those of the ROK, be restricted to less than 1 percent; and the shoe bill, sponsored by Senator William Cohen and others, which is proposing that the market share of shoes imported from the ROK, etc. in the United States be lowered to 55 percent from 77 percent. It is highly possible that, among these bills, the textiles--our major export goods--restriction bill will be passed. Thus the situation which the ROK is facing in its trade with the United States is such that it must overcome adverse circumstances "one hill after another" from now on.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

INVOCATION OF ARTICLE 301 AIMED AT ROK INSURANCE MARKET

Procedures Outlined

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Sep 85 p 5

[Article: "'Article 301' Is Invoked for the First Time; Pressure Is Intense; Background of Reagan's 'Instructions on Investigation of Unfair Practices; Aimed at \$5 Billion Insurance Market in the ROK; If Not Accepted, Tariffs to Be Raised and Imports to Be Restricted in Retaliation']

[Text] (Washington--Kim Pyong-mu, Correspondent) Article 301 of the Trade Act, which has been put in motion in an effort to urge the ROK to open its insurance markets, was enacted in 1974. Once it has been put in motion, its intensity has been felt already. This law authorizes the President to request of a foreign government that any "unfair practices" that restrict the United States trade in violation of international trade agreements or that are in such ways unjustifiable, unreasonable, or discriminating, be rectified.

The United States' decision to conduct investigations on the ROK, whose fire insurance market potentials are estimated at \$1 billion and whose life insurance market potential at \$4 billion, is based on "the discrimination provision" of the article.

Originally, Article 301 may be invoked by the United States Trade Mission itself or the President of the United States. But it may also be put in motion by means of petitions of those who have interests in the foreign trade relations, including labor unions.

Upon receiving the petition, the Federal Trade Mission shall first make a decision on whether or not the investigation of unfair practices is appropriate within 45 days after receipt of the petition.

In that case, Article 301 says, the Federal Trade Mission shall consult with those bureaus of the government concerned. Most disputes are to be settled in the process of consultations conducted with the bureaus in the form of discussions. In cases when the Trade Mission has verified unfair practices and disputes have still been left unsettled through consultations or GATT's [General agreement on tariffs and trade] dispute settling procedures, the mission shall request the President to take an appropriate action.

President Reagan has set a definite time limit by requesting that the EC open its market for canned fruits and that Japan open its market for leather goods by 1 December 1985; he said that he would retaliate if rectifications are not made by that time.

However, no time limit has been set for investigations of the insurance businesses in the ROK, of cigarettes in Japan, and of computers in Brazil.

But it is said that the investigations can take as long as a year at their maximum.

Actions which the president is authorized to take in connection with unfair practices are various: to raise tariffs or fees; and to restrict goods or services of the countries in question. In this case, the goods involved in a sanction may be goods which have nothing to do with provisions of Article 301.

In the case of the ROK, it means that if the insurance market is not opened, it may be possible that exports of textile products to the United States be restricted, although they have nothing to do with the insurance market.

Furthermore, the president may be able to cancel trade licenses. And he also decides on the extent and period of sanctions.

In his instructions for investigation of the so-called unfair practices, President Reagan attached a proviso that the sanction (retaliation) will only be considered as a last resort.

Regarding this, the Democratic Party side in the Congress has expressed its dissatisfaction by saying that this measure took the initiative [from Democrats] in preventing the trade problems from becoming a major issue in next year's off-year election, and that it kept up appearances only without doing anything essential.

It has defied the measure by saying that even if prime objectives of the recent measure--\$10 billion cigarette market and \$1.6 billion leather goods market in Japan--are achieved, how much can Japan's surplus exports to the United States of this year, which is expected to reach 40 billion dollars, be reduced?

Yeutter Trade Representative, in his explanation of the background of President Reagan's announcement, said that there has been no progress made in the negotiations conducted with the ROK for as long as 6 years so far for opening the insurance market. It is a remark from which one can feel the intensity of pressure to be applied on the ROK from now on.

ROK Reaction: "Additional infiltration by Foreign Insurance Companies Will Not Be Allowed for the Time Being"

There has been no change in the government's stand that the domestic insurance markets will be opened step by step despite the United States' pressure for

the insurance market. As originally set forth, a plan of opening the market will be finalized by the end of this year for implementation.

A high ranking official of the Ministry of Finance said on 9 September that the Life Insurance Association is currently working on the method, time, and procedure of opening the domestic insurance markets, and that the schedule of opening the market will be set by the end of the year on the basis of the Association's plan.

As things stand now, nonlife insurance markets are open except for fire insurances for some specific buildings. The pool system of fire insurances will be disintegrated next year so that foreign nonlife insurance companies may take part. Thus the nonlife insurance field will be completely opened by the end of next year.

However, foreign insurance companies are strongly demanding the opening of the life insurance field which is larger than the nonlife insurance field, whose market is small.

In the life insurance field, four United States companies, including the Academy Life Insurance and the Continental Corporation, are trying to infiltrate in the ROK; and companies of Japanese and British lineages are also showing interest in the ROK market.

In the nonlife insurance field, too, two United States companies have already infiltrated and are launching business activities. However, an additional infiltration by foreign insurance companies will not be allowed for the time being in the light of market conditions.

As things stand now, the domestic insurance markets are at the level of annual income and insurance premium of 2,800 billion won in the life insurance field and of 870 billion won in the nonlife insurance field.

Rising Pressure For U.S. Protectionism

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 9 Sep 85 p. 2

[Article by Conng Chong-mun, Washington Correspondent: "ROK Catches Influenza Due to the United States Protectionism Tornado; United States' Pressure for Opening ROK Insurance Market Is High; Measure Designed to Hush Up Congress' Strong Demand Rather Than to Eliminate Trade Deficits; May Expand to Fields Other Than Insurance"]

[Text] The announcement, on 7 September, of President Reagan, who claims himself to be a free trader in principle, of the invocation of Article 301 of the United States Trade Act against three countries--the ROK, Brazil, Japan --and the European Economic Community (EC) clearly proves that the protectionism pressure arising in the United States Congress is immensely high.

With the passage of the conscientious tax reform bill, which President Reagan himself called "a revolution in the United States," in the Congress, the

at hand, President Reagan is faced with the open criticism of Congressmen of the Republican and Democratic Parties that the administration's measures designed to reduce the record high trade deficits of the United States are "very lukewarm." He is thus in a very uncomfortable position.

Thus, the so-called 7 September decision of President Reagan has been evaluated as a desperate measure taken under the pressure of necessity--an initiative taken to hush up high pressure of the strong protectionism in the Congress in preparation for the fall session of the United States Congress which is threatening with the passage of a protectionism bill. Such an evaluation is possible on the basis of the following interpretations: that President Reagan's invocation of Article 301 of the United States Trade Act is not enough to bring about substantial effect in view of the criticism in the Congress that the measure is nothing but "casting a die" in reducing the United States trade deficit amounting to \$150 billion, and that it only looks like a measure designed to effect a symbolic educational effect of sending signals on the United States government's stand to the whole world.

However, the small rock the United States government has cast is not a small one nor "a die" on the part of the one it has hit. Much more in the case of the ROK whose foreign debts amount to 45 billion dollars and to which the United States markets are a matter of life and death. The injury inflicted on it must be big. Furthermore, in terms of the order of President Reagan's announcement of the countries to which Article 301 was to be applied, the frightened atmosphere in the United States which closely resembled a trade war caused one to worry about influences on the matters other than the economic situation.

Again urging trade partner countries to open their markets, President Reagan pointed out three cases of "unfair trade" in the following order: first the ROK's insurance markets, second Brazil's computers, third Japan's cigarette market. Fortunately, the press of the United States reported Japan's cigarette market which is estimated at \$10 billion, as its first objective and placed the ROK's insurance next. However, it cannot be denied that the way the announcement was made created a wrong image that the ROK is "the ringleader" who has brought about trade deficits to the United States.

Following President Reagan's announcement, the United States Trade Representative Yentler explained the background of the announcement. Pointing out that scales of those markets which the United States must infiltrate are such that the cigarette market in Japan only is as much as of \$10 billion and the ROK's insurance market is \$4 to \$5 billion, he asserted that "these two markets are practically all the markets in question and those of Brazil and the EC are of a very small scale."

Amid the trade rush toward the United States in which Japan has a black-ink balance of 50 billion dollars and Taiwan has a black-ink balance of 10 billion dollars, the ROK has recorded only 3 billion dollars black-ink balance against the United States. However, it is a fact that the ROK fell into misfortune of having been hit first by the Reagan administration, "which is said to have built the best ROK-U.S. relations of all in the past."

Dice are cast. In compliance with instructions of President Reagan for implementing procedures laid down in Article 301 of the United States Trade Act, the United States Trade Mission has begun taking the process called for in Article 301. First a 45-day grace is given so that "open views" may be displayed. Then actions of investigations, including consultations, are to be launched. During the period of displaying "open views," the insurance business circles of the ROK and/or the ROK government must set forth their official stand toward the U.S. application of Article 301.

If a point of settlement is found during the consultation period, the problem ends there. However, when no point of settlement is found, the United States Trade Commissioner will recommend that the United States President take necessary measures for retaliation. Upon recommendation, the United States President will invoke his immense authority laid down in Article 301 of the United States Trade Act and will take actions of setting forth quotas for, raising tariffs against, or cancelling the overall ROK trade items, services, or parent rights contracted with the United States.

Three U.S. insurance companies have infiltrated in the ROK as of today. However, in the case of fire insurance, they are not allowed to do business on highrise buildings in 7 major cities, including Seoul and Pusan, due to the pool system in the fire insurance. As for life insurance, no foreign insurance companies are allowed to do business in the ROK. The U.S. requests for opening insurance markets include: the call for allowing U.S. insurance companies to take part in the fire insurance business that is being run under a pool system or the call for closing the pool system; and the call for allowing the U.S. insurance companies to do business in the life insurance market that is estimated at \$4 billion.

Despite the Reagan administration's invocation of Article 301, Congressmen of the United States are still not satisfied. With the 1986 elections close at hand, the U.S. Congressmen, regardless of their party affiliation, are desperate due to the pressure from the people of their constituencies who are calling for reduction of trade deficits. Thus the application of Article 301 on the ROK, Japan, Brazil, and the EC is not effective enough to put out the fire in the Congress. However, the Reagan administration which is opposed to the enactment of protective laws, is now equipped with justification for vetoing protective laws in the case when the U.S. Congress passes such laws, on the grounds that the administration took the recent measure [of applying Article 301.]

However, it is still unknown how far the Reagan administration, which is being pushed by pressure from the Congress, would be able to sustain itself with the scope of Article 301. For example, Article 301 has effects of warning and education that the request made to Japan regarding the cigarette market could be made to other countries also. Thus it is not clear yet whether the pressure on the ROK would be applied on insurance and movie films only. What was the intention of the Reagan administration in having cited the ROK at the top?--thus the situation [we are faced with] is very worrisome in terms of this question. In an interview in an ABC TV program, Trade Representative Yentler, answering a question "Is the insurance market of the ROK such a major

issue?", gave a suggestive answer by saying that "it is of greater significance in terms of opening a new export market of the United States."

Domestic Insurance Market Conditions

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 9 Sep 85 p. 7

[Article by Sin Sang-min: "Current Conditions of Domestic Insurance Market and the Government's Stand; Foreign Nonlife Insurance Companies Will Not Be Allowed to Do Business But Joint Operation Will Be Encouraged; Opening Life Insurance Market Is Difficult Because of Its Small Scale"]

[Text] Currently in the domestic nonlife insurance market, two U.S. insurance companies--the AHA and the CIGNA of the AIS, the largest insurance group in the United States--established their branches and are launching business activities. Further, the Continental Company of the United States made an investment--15 percent--in the Cheil Fire Insurance Company. The Royal Insurance (Fire Insurance) of Great Britain, the Tokai Marine Company (Tokai Fire Insurance) of Japan--thus three foreign insurance companies in all--have participated in the form of joint investment. In addition to these, three Japanese nonlife insurance companies, including the Sumitomo Fire, are establishing their offices (business activities are not allowed).

In the field of life insurance, seven U.S. insurance companies, including the Midland National and the United Benefit companies, will soon begin business for foreigners staying in the ROK, have established their branches.

The United States' request to our government for opening insurance market are as follows in sum: closing the nonlife insurance pool system or allowing the U.S. companies to join in the pool system; and allowing life insurance business for the people in the ROK. Since April 1984 when the AHA, a foreign insurance company, infiltrated in the ROK for the first time, this request has been made for a number of years."

At present, in the nonlife insurance field, the so-called pool system is in effect: under the system, insurance companies are jointly contracting fire insurances on four-storied or higher buildings in seven major cities, including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Daegu, Incheon, and Daejeon. The insurance on small ships of less than 500 tons, nuclear power-related insurances, and the insurances for bonded areas and goods in bond. Foreign insurance companies, including the AHA, are not allowed to take part in this system.

Among these insurances which are under a pool system, the one in which the U.S. insurance companies are interested is the fire insurance on four-storied or higher buildings (Special buildings) in seven major cities. As for the insurance on small ships, domestic nonlife insurance companies are unwilling to contract insurance on them because the damage ratios are so high; thus they are jointly contracting insurances. The U.S. insurance companies are not interested in the nuclear power-related insurance because the amount of insurance contracts is so small there.

The government is planning to open gradually the domestic nonlife insurance market, which has been opened gradually up to the present time (its scale of the annual premium income of 870 billion won). In compliance with a request of the U.S. side, the monetary pool on those buildings mortgaged for bank loans has already been disbanded completely. And from 1 July 1989 on, U.S. insurance companies have been allowed to contract car liability insurances also. The fire insurance pool for special buildings (its scale of premium income of 36 billion won), too, will--as the plan goes--be broken up and be opened to U.S. insurance companies by the end of next year. However, it is being planned that no new branches of foreign nonlife insurance companies will be allowed to be established. Fifteen nonlife insurance companies, including two U.S. company pools, have been flooding the ROK market. Therefore, it is being planned that those foreign nonlife insurance companies which are seeking infiltration in the ROK will be encouraged to go into joint investments with domestic insurance companies.

As for the request that foreign life insurance companies be allowed to contract life insurances with the natives, the Ministry of Finance is in fact having difficulty in meeting the request.

The total amount of life insurance contracts has reached 54,000 billion won and the total amount of assets 5,940 billion won. However, the scale of the domestic market is small to the extent that four out of six life insurance companies are not capable of discharging policy holders. Therefore, the Ministry of Finance revealed, it is still premature for the ROK to allow foreign insurance companies to contract insurances with the natives.

Since 1978, the Ministry of Finance has not allowed even the natives to establish a new insurance company. Thus this fact may provide a justification for the contention that the ROK's restriction on U.S. insurance companies in contracting insurances with the natives does not fall under "the unfair discrimination between natives and foreigners"--a target of retaliation laid down in Article III of the U.S. Trade Act.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DISCOVERIES OF EXPEDITION TO PAKTU MOUNTAIN

Experiences of Expeditionary Force

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 17 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The outlook of the communist-type revolutionary is expressed in an indomitable struggle spirit that, undeterred by any obstacle, continues to fight on courageously to secure victory."

Recently members of the Mt Paektu/Crater Lake Expeditionary Force thrilled tens of thousands of people by unlocking the ancient secrets that had been hidden by the Crater Lake of Mt Paektu, sacred mountain of the revolution over which broke the dawn of the era of chuche, mountain of our ancestors which anchors all of the fatherland and towers over it.

Describing it as a "continent of ice," those wise, brave and skilled members of the Mt Paektu Crater Lake Expeditionary Force lived for 425 days at Crater Lake on Mt Paektu, where the average temperature is some 3 degrees colder than the southern reaches of Antarctica, trekking an expeditionary route of more than 30 thousand ri filled with trials and tribulations, steadfastly conducting 4,228 examinations, surveys and expeditions, in order to come to a comprehensive understanding of the head waters, climate, topography, geology, fauna and physiology of the Mt Paektu region that have survived ancient historical processes.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who perceived the task of more scientifically and fully unlocking the secrets of Crater Lake, which is representative of the natural environment of Mt Paektu, and of documenting them with chuche-type geographical data, as a fundamental problem in the development of our nation's geographic science, assembled the Mt Paektu Crater Lake Expeditionary Force, established a clear direction and concrete methods for the expedition, and went to epoch-making lengths on its behalf.

Their expeditionary successes in launching a great struggle against a nature whose harshness was beyond imagination, possessed of a lofty sense of loyalty to party and leader and fierce patriotism, are another enormous contribution to the glorification of the history of our era and the history of the Workers

Party in revering the great leader and advancing the revolution under the guidance of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who some time ago received a report on the winter expeditionary survey of Crater Lake on Mt Paektu, was so impressed with the great work that they had performed that he arranged for them to be granted honorary degrees and national honors, and expressed great concern that their glorious struggle, in which they fought courageously to the end, never faltering no matter what the obstacle, to achieve glorious victory, be given wide publicity.

Amidst Thunder and Lighting

It was June 1983 when the eager members of the expeditionary force thrust forward their red flag and started up Mt Paektu to conduct their winter survey.

Mt Paektu--what an aura of majesty is summoned forth in just mentioning its name!

It was there that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the first to be perceived and revered by our people in their thousands of years of history, thrust forward the torch of chuche, and from that sacred mountain of the revolution, upon which dwells the immortal legacy of the leader, a great light issued forth to illuminate the way for gloriously completing the revolutionary task of chuche.

In exploring Mt Paektu, with its great renown, they became possessed of an even greater sense of responsibility concerning the mission that they were undertaking for party and era.

Mt Paektu had been the object of inquiry for numerous specialists over a long period of time.

The secrets of Crater Lake on Mt Paektu were embraced deep within its crater, however, and the path of exploration that had to be followed to unlock them was exceedingly harsh and dangerous, and as a result they had not yet been brought to light.

The task of tracking them down thus came to rest on the shoulders of those living and working in the 1980's.

Their hearts were beating furiously.

The path of exploration that we walk is the path of the march of Paektu.

On this path nothing is to stand in our way when we push obstacles aside with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu.

The first task that confronted them with their first steps on the expedition was that of transporting the various measuring devices necessary for a winter survey to the shores of Crater Lake, and of setting up an expeditionary base

that would make it possible to continue the work of surveying and research without pause, even in the most brutal cold.

Building a shelter was a major part of setting up their expeditionary base.

Anything like a tent would not suffice at Crater Lake on Mt Paektu.

No matter how stoutly it was tied, such a shelter would not have been able to stand up to the howling winds, but would have been blown like a leaf into the sky or ripped into shreds by torrential rains and fist-sized hail stones.

In such a situation, an approaching cloud bank and crashing thunder was indeed a threat to them.

Such were the harsh conditions that confronted them every day in the constantly changing weather of Mt Paektu. They pressed on with the work of erecting a shelter.

Even in June only the surface of the ground in this area thawed, while the earth below remained frozen as hard as a rock. It was a frozen expanse that did not experience the change of seasons.

Expedition members took turns chiseling out the frozen ground to make a depression where they could lay a foundation that could not be shaken by the worst of winds, and built up walls on top of it.

Amidst the most bitter of struggles, the shelter gradually took on a distinct shape.

It was one such day.

The expedition members, who had gone to a safe place and fallen into a deep sleep, were jarred awake by a sound like an explosion, and rose from their places.

They could not believe their eyes.

The shelter that they had built with such arduous labor had been reduced to rubble by a bolt of lightning.

Afterwards, the leader of the expedition, Comrade Cho'n Hu'ng-so'n, looked at the faces of the expedition members as they held back their anger, and said to them in a forceful voice:

"Explorers have come here before, but there has never been such a demonstration of the force of nature. What happened here today was the first test of our will to live here and see the expedition through to conclusion."

With firm determination they began rebuilding the walls.

A few days later, the first shelter to be built at the 1-million-year old Crater Lake of Mt Paektu was completed.

The walls of the shelter were built up in two and three layers to a thickness of several meters.

The shelter, which of course had heat insulating equipment and a tall lightning rod, served as a haven for members of the expedition which could not be affected by any blast of wind or lightning, and stood as an invaluable edifice that demonstrated their steadfast will.

With a rock-hard will to rise up again no matter how many times they fell, they pushed their way courageously through any and all obstacles that stood in their path, steadfastly blazing the path of the expedition.

The task of the expedition members of carrying several hundred tons of survey equipment, which had been taken to the vicinity of Changgun Peak, to the shore of Crater Lake, was indeed a difficult struggle.

The first problem that arose in doing so was that of bringing the survey skiff needed for measuring the depth of Crater Lake to the shore of the lake.

How could that be accomplished? Dismantling it to get it there would have put tremendous pressure on them when they had so much work to do in such a short period of time.

When preparation for a winter expedition had to be completed in a matter of days, a single day was equivalent to a month.

Knowing this, Comrade Na Hong-un came up with a solid proposal:

"Whenever our party wants to do something, it boldly launches into it. It will be difficult, but we will haul the survey skiff down there intact."

To take a survey skiff weighing many tons down a steep cliff, all the way to the distant shore of Crater Lake....

Even before they thought of that, expedition members expressed their positive support for Comrade Na Hong-un's proposal.

It was the quickest and most direct route.

At that point they launched a struggle to get the skiff to the shore of Crater Lake in one piece.

At this point in time, functionaries and residents of Samjiyon County rushed forward to Crater Lake on Mt Paektu to help them.

Pooling their efforts, they and the expedition members secured a hoisting machine on Changgun Peak, stretched a metal cable to the shore of Crater Lake, and secured the skiff to it. The expedition members had foregone any type of modern means of transportation in embarking on the path of exploration, so the method they employed was that of subjugating the terrain with their burning determination.

Suspended from the cable, the survey skiff was lowered dancingly to the shore of Crater Lake.

In an instant a series of events flashed by that could have invited irreparable results.

Had the bulky skiff gotten out of control and come loose, it would have bounced off the rocks and crushed the expedition members.

As the tense moments ticked off, evening came and a thick cloud bank began to creep in.

A strong wind suddenly sprang up and mercilessly pounded the skiff, and as a result the metal cable that held it began to groan.

Had this gone on, irreparable damage would have resulted.

At that point in time, someone started over the cliff with a coil of rope on his shoulders.

It was Comrade Yi Wo'n-so'p, who had foreseen this possibility.

Thinking of what might happen to him, the leader of the expedition, Comrade Cho'n Hong-so'n, stepped in front of him.

Comrade Yi Wo'n-so'p, who saw in his face his love for the members of the expedition, responded in a low but powerful voice:

"Don't worry, my safety is guaranteed. It will take more than this for Mt Paektu to stop our work."

As he vanished like the wind halfway down the side of the cliff, more than half the metal cable strands had come loose.

Suspended in mid-air, he hooked one end of the rope to the skiff and, grasping it firmly, shouted toward his comrades who held the other end:

"Pull!"

The shout echoed throughout Mt Paektu.

Expedition leader Comrade Cho'n Hong-so'n, who saw their work being saved at that point, had this to say:

"The task of lowering the skiff went on through the day and night. Getting it down such a steep cliff and to the shore of the lake was a task that could not have been completed through ordinary effort. But none of us opted for the easy way out. The most direct route, even if it was dangerous, was what we went for. We had faith. With the confidence of the party, everything had to turn out all right."

It was that confidence that enabled them to haul several hundred tons of equipment up and down steep cliffs, to establish an expeditionary base within a short period of time, and to embark on the path of their winter expedition to Crater Lake on Mt Paektu.

Source of Strength

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"At the time of anti-Japanese armed struggle the leader time and time again charged head-long into life-or-death situations beyond the imagination of mankind.

"This is the revolutionary spirit of Paektu."

The revolutionary spirit of Paektu--it is the spirit of attack that smashes through obstacles, the resolute spirit of struggle with which one fights on, starting over 100 times for every 100 times one slips and falls.

It was with this resolute revolutionary spirit of rebounding from every blow that members of the Mt Paektu/Crater Lake Expedition, depending on self-reliance and hard work, marched forcefully on the path of their winter expedition.

The winter expedition was not just an extension of the summer expedition, but also an extremely important survey that brought the overall expedition to its climax.

There are circumstances in which an expedition that cannot be carried out in the summer should be accomplished in the summer.

Such is the case for an expedition designed to find out when Mt Paektu's Crater Lake was formed, and what processes have changed it.

At first, they had decided to conduct their survey of the evolutionary processes of Crater Lake in the summer.

To do so they would have to take core samples from the floor of Crater Lake, but amidst the billowing waves it was not possible to center the equipment for taking the samples, nor to use the boat in making the survey.

Consequently, they were forced to complete their survey of the evolutionary processes of Crater Lake in the winter, when the surface of the water was frozen.

Inasmuch as measurements would be taken on solidly frozen ice, this was to provide conditions that were extremely favorable for assuring the safety of the sampling work.

This meant, however, that the core drilling equipment had to be modified to suit the conditions.

Of greatest importance here was to increase the power of the measuring equipment inserted into the floor of the lake.

An ingenious solution was found for this.

The method suggested by Comrade Na Hong-un, by which upper blades were attached to the existing equipment, proved to be an extremely effective method for correctly fixing the center of gravity while at the same time increasing power at the instant that the lake bed was penetrated.

Spending days of hard labor, they perfected new core sampling equipment in the process of conducting scores of tests.

Their happiness did not last long, however.

When they inserted the measuring device to take core samples from a second area of the floor of Crater Lake, the shadow of failure passed over them.

At the instant that the core sampling equipment entered the lake bed, the drill head broke off.

It would have been extremely difficult to cut a new bit there on the frozen ice amidst a raging snow storm that obscured the heavens.

The members of the expedition, however, did not know the meaning of defeat.

"We are soldiers of the party who have received our orders. Anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters made 'smoke bombs' in conditions worse than these under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved comrade commander. Let's adopt that spirit. Without it, we can neither open the door of discovery nor move forward any further."

Then came the excited voice of Comrade Kim Ch'ung-mu:

"Please let me take care of it."

Comrade Yi Wo'n-so'p stood up too, along with Comrade Ch'oe Ch'ang-ko'l.

Shortly thereafter a struggle to fabricate a new drill bit was launched on the spot.

There, launching a bitter struggle on the shore of Crater Lake with its low barometric pressure, they were confronted by an inconceivable obstacle.

How could they have known that hard breathing would have dimmed their thinking powers?

They were afflicted with severe cases of high-altitude sickness.

Nevertheless, they focused all their faculties, barely able to take up the work in their hands.

Having bent thus to their arduous task, they put the drill bit that they fashioned to use and succeeded in redefining the evolutionary processes of Crater Lake.

Elated, they hugged each other and spun each other around. A little later, the throb of a drum sounded and the melodious tune of a harmonica drifted over the silence of Crater Lake.

A dance of celebration began. There were songs to be sung and poems to be recited. Their lives were lives of optimism and struggle.

Some days later they organized a ski competition. The competition, which was to plant a red flag on Changgun Peak, was well worth seeing.

To laugh in the face of heated battle with bullets hitting all around, filled with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, and to sing the song of revolution while climbing up to the guillotine--that was how they were: Overflowing at all times with optimism, never doubting.

It was in early January of last year that members of the expedition conducted their search for hot springs.

This task, which involved trekking dozens of ri in a single day and carefully examining various locations, was by no means easy.

To assist them, numerous citizens of Samjiyon County, including responsible functionaries of the County People's Committee, provided essential supplies.

Together with them, members of the expedition pushed through howling winds that scattered them like twigs, and, helping and guiding each other, pressed on along the path of exploration.

It was one such day.

Working their way along the shore of Crater Lake beneath Changgun Peak, members of the expedition came upon an enormous natural "snow grotto."

Standing inside and probing with their exploring eyes, they determined that this "snow grotto" had been formed by subterranean heat and gas.

Believing that there could be a hot springs inside, members of the expedition continued to work their way along the outside of the "snow grotto."

In just a few hours they discovered nine hot springs bubbling fiercely.

The reason that these hot springs had not been discovered previously was that a winter expedition had not been tried before, and that the water level of Crater Lake was higher in the summer than in the winter, so that the water of the hot springs did not rise to the surface.

With this discovery, the elation of the expeditionary members was indeed high.

Joining together, they jumped into the hot springs.

Those constantly bubbling hot springs--they were fountains of youth that replenished the heated loyalty of members of the expedition in their service to the party.

Shining Examples

Given the situation, the investigation of the climatic conditions of the Mt Paektu area was an extremely difficult and arduous struggle likened to a fierce battle with harsh nature.

It was a time of blistering cold.

At that time the temperature read more than 40 degrees below zero on Changgun Peak, and the wind was blowing at 70-80 meters.

The entire landscape, from trees to mountains to sky, had disappeared into a blinding blizzard, so that nothing ahead could be seen.

Even the stubborn birch trees were bent over from the wind that had raged over a period of several days.

The howling wind piled up snow drifts and swirled snow crystals all about, blanketing all of creation with dread.

Nevertheless, the members of the expedition plowed through the drifts, their banner held high.

It was so bad that the metal cable used to secure the poles in front of their hut snapped, and they blew helter-skelter about, disappearing into the storm.

Such conditions, however, were ideal for their survey.

Inasmuch as they needed to get a reading on the highest winds and lowest temperatures on Mt Paektu, such conditions were just what they would have chosen for the job.

Comrades Ko Tu'ng-hwan, Yi Il-chong, Yi Wo'n-so'p and Lim Myo'ng-ku'n, who were assigned the task of surveying Changgun Peak, tied themselves together so that they wouldn't get separated by the wind, and set out for the peak.

It should have taken just a few minutes to traverse the distance to the peak. But the members of the team had to struggle mightily over several hours to get there.

It was extremely difficult to make the steep ascent, unable to see anything in the blizzard.

It took hours to get up the cliff, since they would near the top only to slide back down again.

But their hearts were filled with the thought that this was nothing compared to what was encountered at the time of "the arduous march."

Even if they had to give their lives, they would carry out the task that they had been given.

Arriving at the top of Changgun Peak after suffering many hardships, they spent several days there and succeeded in getting their readings on climatic conditions.

Their spirit of loyalty in living a valuable life in service to the party gave rise to such indomitable will, and was the source of their accomplishments wherever they went.

One day someone came up the steep cliff during a blizzard that could have dampened one's spirits.

It was Comrade Ch'oe Sang-ch'o'l, who was responsible for keeping watch over the survey site on Changgun Peak. He was coming up to restore the phone line that had been knocked out by the snow.

Only by getting it done quickly could communication with those at the site be maintained, and could the results of the survey be compiled on a timely basis.

Turning his footsteps toward the cliff, he couldn't just walk, but had to plow through the snow field. Pulling one ice-encrusted leg free, he had to lurch forward with great strength. The piercing blizzard beat on his chest and cheeks.

Nevertheless, his spirits were kept high by his determination to restore the cut phone line. Reaching mid-point on the slope, he located the point where the phone line was cut. He was so cold, however, that he couldn't use his hands. Comrade Sang-ch'o'l took the ends of the line in his hands and, stretching out on the snow, reconnected them, and in that instant set the shining example of the heroic fighter who restored the communications of his unit.

Such examples of self-sacrifice and devotion were to be found every day during the course of the expedition.

It was a day when the measuring of climatic conditions was in its final stages.

Their task was to record changes in meteorological conditions at 5-minute intervals and 100-meter increments in height at 6 stations deployed out from the center of Changgun Peak.

Comrade Yi Il-chong, who had taken responsibility for the most difficult and arduous station, climbed up the face of the cliff and set up his measuring equipment.

At about this time, the alarm warning of gale-force winds was sent out repeatedly to each station from the command post.

Knowing full well that they had picked the best possible day for measuring atmospheric conditions, and that the task should be completed, he grit his teeth and stayed put.

Pelted by howling wind-driven snow that obscured his vision in all directions, Comrade Yi, who was focusing all his attention on getting his meteorological readings out there on the edge of the cliff, was in great danger.

Possessed of resolute determination, Comrade Yi Il-chong did not take his eyes off his equipment for even a minute.

With ice crystals forming on his eyelashes, he recalibrated his instruments and took yet another reading.

Just then he was swept far down the slope by a blast of wind that he was powerless to resist.

Badly injured, he could not get back up again.

When other members of the expedition, including Comrades Ch'oe Ku'n-so'p and Yi So'ng-cho, reached him, he was fast losing consciousness, and in a weak voice said:

"Go find where I was taking my readings. All of the meteorological data for that area is there."

Unable to speak any further, he gazed out to where a red flag was flapping in the wind.

A beautiful smile spread across his face.

It was through such self-sacrifice and valor as this on the part of members of the expedition that the secrets of Mt. Paektu's Crater Lake, which had been locked away through long periods of history, were scientifically brought to light in our era.

This was indeed proud and useful work.

How noble was their ideological and spiritual demeanor in gloriously retracing the march of Paektu on which the Korean revolution surged forward.

Even though time flows on and the generations change, there is no other path for us to follow.

Our people will devote their all to the sacred struggle to forever walk the path of the march of Paektu blazed by the great leader, and, upholding the party, to glorify the fatherland.

Scientific Findings Examined

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Sep 85 pp 2-3

[Text] Mt. Paektu, which has borne with our people innumerable hardships down through their history, is a towering monument to the spirit and wisdom of glorious Korea. It was on Mt. Paektu that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, celebrated and revered by our people for the first time in their thousands of years of history, raised high the blazing torch of chuche, and there that the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary history and immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader, who over the course of 20 years created numerous legends and drove out the robber Japanese imperialists, were spawned.

From Mt. Paektu, that mountain of history, shines the resplendent sun of communism as it lights the way toward glorious fulfillment of the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader.

With the glorious revolutionary history of our party and revolution, which started on Mt. Paektu and put down roots there that time cannot erase, it has been possible for the tasks of building the party, the nation and the military to be carried out and for our revolution to forcefully follow the path of victoriously surging forward for 40 years, so that our nation, which had been lost from the light of the world in the past, today shines a brilliant light throughout the world as the "fatherland of chuche," the "model socialist nation," and a socialist power of freedom, self-reliance and self-defense.

Our people thus eulogize Mt. Paektu, the mountain of their ancestors, as the sacred mountain of revolution and the place of their origin.

Mt. Paektu is the ancestral mountain that anchors and majestically towers above all of the mountain peaks and ranges of this nation.

With its cap of snow above forest green, thrusting a mystical countenance into the crystal-clear air, Mt. Paektu presents a magnificent panorama that makes its name known throughout the world. The secrets that make up the unique environment of Mt. Paektu's beautiful and majestic Crater Lake, however, have not yet been shown to the world, given their tremendous variety and the extreme difficulty of exploration in the area.

In recent years an expedition to Crater Lake was successfully mounted under the wise leadership and devoted concern of our party, with the result that these secrets locked away in Crater Lake have for the first time been comprehensively and scientifically brought to light.

The editorial bureau of this newspaper has written an account of the discoveries of the Expeditionary Force to Crater Lake on Mt Paektu that were made in the summer and winter surveys conducted in June 1981 and during the period June 1983-July 1984.

Key Geographical Data for Mt Paektu/Crater Lake

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Height of Mt Paektu..... | 2,750 meters |
| Crater Lake water level..... | 2.190 meters |
| Age of Mt Paektu..... | 1 million years |
| Crater Lake circumference..... | 14.4 kilometers |
| Maximum width..... | 3.550 kilometers |
| Length..... | 4.64 kilometers |
| Area..... | 9.165 square kilometers |
| Maximum depth..... | 384 meters |
| Average depth..... | 213.3 meters |
| Average water volume..... | 195.5 million cubic meters |
| Average annual temperature.... | minus 8.3 degrees |
| High temperature..... | 18.0 degrees |
| Low temperature..... | minus 47.5 degrees |
| High barometric pressure..... | 690 millibars |
| Annual precipitation..... | 2,501.3 millimeters |
| Days of precipitation..... | 207 |
| Maximum wind speed..... | 78.6 meters per second |

Surveys Conducted along Lines Set by the Party

As the sacred mountain of revolution, Mt Paektu is known throughout the world as a place of mysterious natural beauty.

The clear mornings of Korea dawn over Mt Paektu. Dawn at Mt Paektu is truly awe-inspiring and beautiful, with the red sun coming up over the rim of the mountain and dyeing the water of Crater Lake red.

Crater Lake, situated thus on Mt Paektu, is known to have formed in the volcanic crater that gives rise to this spectacular scenery, and has been the object of considerable interest on the part of both domestic and foreign scientists and explorers.

Crater Lake was discovered by our ancestors who first made their way to the top of Mt Paektu, and who began drawing its physical contours and leaving records of their impressions of its strange scenery and complex climatic conditions.

One of our nation's geologists, Kim Cho'ng-ho, explored Mt Paektu and the Crater Lake region on several occasions up until the early 1860's, providing the world with maps of Crater Lake. According to historical record, during the 1920's such foreign imperialists as the Japanese, with aggression and plunder in mind, surveyed Crater Lake as part of their exploration of the mountainous areas of our nation. The Japanese imperialists mounted several expeditions to Crater Lake during the period 1929-1941, but failed each time.

Exploration of the Mt Paektu/Crater Lake region was initiated on a regular basis right after the great leader achieved fatherland restoration.

This work was one of the important tasks in carrying out the sacred mission of finishing the compilation of geological data on Mt Paektu in a chuche manner in order to gain a better understanding of the sacred mountain of the revolution and to preserve it for all generations.

Following the revolution, professors, students and specialists of various universities from around the nation, including Kim Il-song University, participated in exploration of Crater Lake and repeatedly intensified their efforts. In this process a significant amount of data about Crater Lake was compiled, and was put to positive use in national geological scientific research and education of students.

The problem of scientifically examining the geological features of Mt Paektu/Crater Lake was gloriously solved for the first time in the 1980's through the wise leadership and benevolent concern of our party.

An expeditionary force to Mt Paektu/Crater Lake assembled by our party focused on that region in June 1981 and during the period June 1983-July 1984, carrying out comprehensive exploration, investigation and research tasks concerning the water, climate, topography, geology, life and human physiology of Mt Paektu. This was the first long-term expedition over the entire Mt Paektu/Crater Lake region that included a winter expedition.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il continuously demonstrated his care and concern, taking all manner of steps to make it possible for members of the expedition to successfully carry out their exploratory mission.

The fact that members of the expedition were able to overcome every obstacle with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, even in driving blizzards and minus 40 degree temperatures, and to achieve glorious results, was ultimately the result of the wise leadership and loving concern of our party.

As a result, the secrets of Crater Lake that had been locked away for so long have finally been brought to light comprehensively and scientifically in the age of the Workers Party, and Crater Lake itself shines out even more brilliantly as an invaluable asset of our fatherland and people.

How Was Crater Lake Formed?

Mt Paektu, sacred mountain of the revolution, and Crater Lake, the most widely known natural lake in Korea, present the eye with a majestic and awe-inspiring panorama. The deep blue water of Crater Lake, sheltered from the wind by rocky cliffs and aglow with the autumnal tints of Piru, Mangchon and Paekam Peaks, is as clear and pure as crystal, like our people's spirit of loyalty that is as permanent as the sun and stars.

The question of how this majestic and beautiful lake came to be formed on the top of Mt Paektu has stirred considerable interest on the part of those who have looked directly down upon it, as well as numerous scholars.

Crater lake was formed by the collection of water in the volcanic cone at the top of Mt Paektu that was created by eruptions more than 1 million years ago.

Movement in the earth's crust, which had been relatively stable up until the Third Cenozoic Period, again began to become more complex, and the entire area around Mt Paektu was thrust up to a height 1000 meters higher than it is today. Concurrent with this upthrust a huge fissure appeared that extended from Mt Paektu to Ullung Island to Cheju Island, along which volcanic eruption took place that issued forth vast quantities of molten rock, and lava repeatedly flowed and built up the vicinity of Mt Paektu. The upthrusting and volcanic activity continued into the Fourth Cenozoic Period. At that time, the volcanic activity shifted from fissure-type eruptions to concentrated-type eruptions, and the ejecta changed from basalt lava to alkaline lava. It was through this process that such major volcanoes as Mt Paektu and Mt Subaek were formed.

Following formation of the Paektu volcano, basalt lava was ejected on some 10 occasions at short intervals, followed by explosive eruptions from which alkaline lava flowed, which built up and gave Mt Paektu its basic form.

From the time that this basic form was created, numerous other volcanoes appeared across a broad area centered on Mt Paektu and erupted on all sides. As a result, additional layers of basalt ejecta built up, creating the Paektu Lava Beds of today.

Mt. Paektu's Crater Lake was formed at the same time that Mt Paektu was taking on its basic shape, gaining today's appearance during a long and complex process of change during which large and small volcanoes in the area were erupting.

In the beginning, its volume decreased as the alkaline magma flows that gave the volcano its final shape cooled, and the center of the cone was lower than its edges, giving it a convoluted shape.

When the primary cone formed on top of the Paektu volcano, cracks appeared all around it, and subsequently small volcanoes, including Taeyon and Soyon Peaks, erupted and shook the overall volcano. As a result, more fissures appeared on the surface of the cone, and the existing fissures were widened. The surface, which was latticed with fissures resulting from the lava channels that were created during lava flows, subsequently collapsed under the force of gravity. This collapsing action took place in chaotic stages, and varied in effect from place to place. Consequently, small basins were created in some places on the slope of the volcanic cone, while steep cliffs were formed elsewhere. Thus a large and deep cone was formed through complex processes, and Crater Lake resulted from water collecting in it over a long period of time. In the final stage of the Fourth Cenozoic Period, after the Paektu volcano had been stable for a long time following the creation of Crater Lake, it again entered a phase of complex activity in which some basalt was ejected, but the bulk of the ejecta was pumice stone. At that time the surface of the volcanic cone that had been formed was severely damaged and much of its walls crumbled. The water in Crater Lake that had formed was filled with pumice stone and just

about disappeared, with just traces remaining. The shape of today's volcanic cone was formed by the eruptions of this period, and the water in Crater Lake again began to collect.

Although numerous historical records indicate that the Paektu volcano erupted on a small scale on several occasions on into the beginning of the age of man some 1 million years ago, the shape of both the cone and Crater Lake were not significantly altered.

The Size and Shape of Crater Lake

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Nowhere else in the world is there a large and deep crater lake on top of a 2,750 meter high mountain like that of our nation's Crater Lake on Mt Paektu."

There are many volcanoes and natural lakes on the face of the globe. But nowhere is there a volcanic lake as large, deep and beautiful as our nation's Crater Lake, which is on a 2,750 meter high mountain and which reaches a maximum depth of 384 meters. Lake Victoria in Eastern Africa has a maximum depth of 80 meters, and Lake Titicaca in the Central Andes in South America has a maximum depth of 304 meters.

Not only is the scope of Crater Lake enormous, but the scenery is so superb and awe-inspiring that the rest of the world sets its standard of beauty by the scenery of Mt Paektu.

The floor of Crater Lake corresponds to the bottom portion of Mt Paektu's volcanic cone. Its circumference is 14.4 kilometers, its length (looking down from Changgun Peak, the distance running north-south from Tal-mun to the embankment beneath Hill 2549) is 4.64 kilometers, its maximum width (looking down from Changgun Peak, the distance running east-west from the embankment between Paekun Peak and Chongsok Peak to the embankment between Hill 2428 and Hill 2626) is 3.550 kilometers, with an average width of 1.975 kilometers. With an area of 9.165 square kilometers, Crater Lake occupies about 45 percent of the area of the volcanic cone. The approximate 1.1 meter difference between the length and maximum width of Crater Lake is greater than the difference between the length and maximum width of the cone. Therefore, viewed from directly above, the shape of Crater Lake does not correspond exactly to the shape of the cone.

The cone appears as an irregular circle, with Crater Lake in a U-shape with its base pointed toward the east.

The maximum depth of Crater Lake is 384 meters and its average depth 213.3 meters, with a difference of 170.7 meters. This means that overall Crater Lake is extremely deep, and that the cone is about 40 percent full of water.

The shape of the floor of Crater Lake at the bottom of the cone deviates slightly depending on the direction taken, but for the most part it corresponds to the same U-shape.

The average volume of water in Crater Lake is 1.955 billion square meters, an amount that, if pumped without pause with a pump capable of delivering 1 square meter per second, would require more than 60 years to exhaust.

The above data describing the size and shape of Crater Lake were derived using modern survey means and advanced measuring methods, such as depth sounders, and represent the first information obtained in the exploration of Crater Lake.

The Source of Crater Lake's Water

The 1.955 billion square meters of pure and clean water in Crater Lake provide a year-round majestic natural vista that cannot be found in any other volcanic lake in the world. The question of from where this enormous quantity of water originated and the volume and destination of its flow is one that has captured the interest of countless people and scholars from the time of its origin up to today, and was a question that had yet to be answered.

This question was finally to be answered in the 1980's by the expedition to Mt. Paektu/Crater Lake mounted by our glorious party.

The results of the hundreds of investigations made into the water source using modern methods of measurement and calculation showed that the primary source of the water in Crater Lake is atmospheric precipitation. Generally, atmospheric precipitation is taken to simply mean rainfall and water from melting snow, but the atmospheric precipitation that constitutes the source of the water in Crater Lake is in reality different from typical atmospheric precipitation. The atmospheric precipitation that falls into the collection basin of the embankments of Crater Lake is filtered and ionized as it passes through the layers of pumice stone.

Because pumice stone has a porous structure, its ability to filter water is extremely good. In the process of filtering through layers of pumice stone, water containing various minerals is mixed with the thermal water of Crater Lake and its level of mineralization increased. As a result, the water in Crater Lake is an extremely good tasting water both in terms of hygiene and mineral content.

Thus the water of Crater Lake, derived as it is from atmospheric precipitation, is not just extremely pure and clean, but is also a good tasting water that contains minerals needed by the human body, including calcium, magnesium and carbonic acid. The purity of the water of Crater Lake is also related to its geographical location, but is primarily the result of the uniqueness of the geological structure of its water source.

Annual precipitation at Crater Lake is 2,501.3 millimeters. Given the fact that rain accounts for just one-fourth, or 600 millimeters, of this amount, and compensating for the amount of water that evaporates from the surface of the lake and the ground, and the amount that feeds into the Tal-mun (source of the Songhwa River) and the Amnok River, the amount of atmospheric precipitation that is the main source of water in Crater Lake is indeed enormous. This bespeaks the fact that, inasmuch as the pure and clean water of Crater Lake has been accumulating without let up over a long geological

period, it and Mt Paektu will continue to provide panoramic beauty on into the future, lasting forever.

Ever-Changing Climatic Conditions

If one is to understand the climatic characteristics of the Mt Paektu region, it is necessary to collect data not just on the summer season, but also on the winter climate. This expedition to Mt Paektu/Crater Lake started in the summer and was carried over into the summer of the following year, with the result that winter climatic conditions on Mt Paektu, which had remained a question mark, were fully brought to light.

Mt. Paektu has the lowest average annual temperature of any place in our nation. With an average annual temperature of minus 8.3 degrees, it is some 3 degrees colder than the average annual temperature in Antarctica.

The warmest time on Mt Paektu is August, when the average temperature during the month is 9.5 degrees with a high of 18 degrees and a low of 3.4 degrees. The coldest period is during January and February. The lowest temperature during this period was recorded in February, when it reached 47.5 degrees below zero. When one is outside when the temperature is 45 degrees below zero, water freezes before it hits the ground and makes a clattering noise when it does strike the surface, and one's breath is labored and the face feels like it is being pierced by needles, with all feeling being lost within 10 minutes. Consequently, although there have heretofore been those who have climbed Mt Paektu in the winter, no one had been there when the temperature was more than 40 degrees below zero, and as a result it had not been possible to know what the lowest temperature on Mt Paektu was or when it was reached.

The weather of Mt Paektu can change a hundred times during a given day, and has been believed to be the creative force for Crater Lake. The creative force of the wind is an integral part of this.

The wind is strongest on Mt Paektu in February, with a momentary maximum reading of 78.6 meters per second. When the wind is blowing at greater than 40 meters per second, logs are blown about, and when it is blowing at 50 meters per second it will bend a steel rod 15 millimeters in diameter, which gives some idea of the force of a wind blowing at 78.6 meters per second.

Barometric pressure on Mt Paektu is considerably lower than average. Highest barometric pressure is found in August and the lowest in January, when a low reading of 690 milibars was recorded.

Mt. Paektu has the most precipitation of any area in our nation. Annual precipitation on Mt Paektu is 2,501.3 millimeters, with 207 days of precipitation per year. July has the greatest precipitation, January the least.

The form of precipitation on Mt Paektu is unique. Rain and snow are involved in extremely complex activity, since they are blown horizontally to the ground by the wind and are carried back up again, rather than reaching the ground, by air currents. In the summer it is not unusual for a storm to suddenly cloud

up a clear sky, then quickly dissipate with a bright sun reappearing. At such times the high and clear blue sky is bridged by a 7-color rainbow. There are also occasions where snow will be pelting Chaggun Peak while rain is falling on Crater Lake. Hail the size of silver beads 2 inches in diameter falls during the winter. The first snow falls from mid-August to early September on Mt Paektu, and the last in mid-June of the following year.

There is also a large amount of thunder and lightning on Mt Paektu. From April to October there were some 193 occurrences of thunder and lightning, with the period of greatest activity during May.

There are also atmospheric conditions on Mt Paektu in which great fog banks move in and obscure the sky.

Mt. Paektu is covered with a layer of permafrost. Soil depth in summer is no more than 80-90 centimeters, and beneath it is permafrost. The surface thaws and refreezes in winter and combines with the permafrost.

The climatic conditions of Mt Paektu are thus truly complex.

Life Forms on the Shores of Crater Lake

What kind of life exists on the shores of Crater Lake?

This is a question that, along with all of the other unknowns embraced by Mt Paektu, has sparked the interest of men, and is a question of enormous concern to the biological sciences. As a result, studies of the biological life in the Mt Paektu/Crater Lake region have been constantly carried out, and more than a few questions have been answered. Nevertheless, the comprehensive study of life forms on the shores of Crater Lake realized even more glorious results with the successful completion of the current survey of the Mt Paektu/Crater Lake area, particularly with regard to the work of the winter expedition.

Plant Life

Currently there are 168 species of plant life belonging to a total of 39 families. This represents an increase of 124 species over data collected in the 1930's, and 101 more species compared to data collected in the 1960's. This difference in statistics obviously stems in part from the identification of plant life not discovered in previous surveys, but is for the most part the result of improvement in conditions capable of supporting the growth of plant life and the introduction of new plant life to the shores of Crater Lake through various channels.

The Fujiyama Rhododendron and Crater Lake Azalea (Chomch'am Ggot) known throughout the world are unique species of flora from the shores of Crater Lake. The Fujiyama Rhododendron sprouts in the snow, and, after lasting through the winter, begins to bud the following February as moisture increases. The Crater Lake Azalea is concentrated on the northeast shore of Crater Lake, and when in full bloom looks like a burst of pink silk.

On the shores of Crater Lake there are more than 20 edible plants, such as Kosari [type of fern], wild aster and blueberries, as well as a variety of aromatic plants and more than 20 species of medicinal plants such as White Bistort [Hu'in bonggori], Seed Bistort [Ssi bonggori], Wild Poppy [Tumei Yanggwibi], [Tu'ngdae Sino] and Milkvetch [Hwanggi]. In addition, spruce, oak [Chomiggal Namu], Korean Poplar, white birch and willow [Po'du'lgwa Namu] are numerous. These trees are stunted and their shapes ill-defined because of the fierce winds, and are therefore difficult to identify even at close range.

On the shores of Crater Lake there are plants, such as Cucumber Grass [Kuru'm Oi P'ul] and [San Paksae], that do well in very moist areas, as well as plants that grow well in dry areas, such as the White and Seed Bistorts. The maximum growth density for plants on the shores of Crater Lake is very high, with one area averaging 520 plants per square meter. Plants such as the Spotted Lichen [O'lluk-ggot Chiu'i], Wild Deer Lichen [Tumei Sasu'm Chiu'i] and [Kuru'mnamu Chiu'i], which belong to the Lichen Class, grow on rocks and cliffs.

Plants bloom on the shores of Crater Lake from late May-early June to the end of June, and ripen in July. The fact that plants blossom later and bear fruit earlier than in other areas is related to the geographical and climatic conditions of this region.

In the vicinity of the "Paektu Hot Springs," which were discovered during the period of the expedition to Crater Lake, 216 white birch trees carved with the word "revolution" and planted in a spot where the Paektu Secret Barracks overlook the Amnok River Valley were tended to--all are doing well.

Animal Life

There are also various species of fauna on the shores of Crater Lake. With regard to the extent of animal life in the Crater Lake area, there are animals that are observed in certain seasons and then reappear when that season comes round again, as well as animals that are rarely if ever seen; these, when combined with the insect life, make up an extremely varied animal life on the shores of Crater Lake.

Indigenous animals include the rabbit, field mouse and a variety of birds, including the skylark, and there are also seasonal birds such as the swift and the Northeastern Great Tit, as well as the rare Red-Bellied Thrush, Red Water Ouzel and Mallard. In addition, there are many insect species, including such butterflies as the Mountain Black Tiger Butterfly and the Silver-Green Butterfly, as well as dragonflies.

Animals such as bear, squirrels and deer are seen on occasion.

On 24 September 1983 a male bear (appeared to weigh about 500 kilograms) was sighted. As soon as the expedition member who spotted the bear started to move in the direction of the other members of the expedition to advise them of the sighting, the bear discovered him and came within 20-30 meters of him. When the others came down, the bear changed his direction and moved off parallel to the shore of Crater Lake toward Paekam Peak.

Previously, on 2 September 1983, members of the expedition sighted a deer prick up his ears and move toward Changgun Peak, and subsequently, on 20 November 1983, they spotted a squirrel near Piru Peak.

Inasmuch as several hundred species of animals live in the area of Mt Paektu, including tigers as well as large bears, Siberian deer, black sable, [sandal], Paektusan deer and musk deer, as well as wild chicken, owl, grouse and Paektusan long-tailed owl, it is possible that such animals as tigers occasionally appear on the shores of Crater Lake.

Up to now there have been no fish in Crater Lake. It was confirmed during this expedition that this has not been due to water make-up, temperature or food sources, but rather to breeding conditions. This stems from the fact that the single route for fish to come up to Crater Lake is a 66-meter waterfall that the fish cannot swim up, and that they cannot bury their eggs. While they were there, expedition members introduced several hundred fish into Crater Lake, and noted that they were continuing to do well after several months.

The Newly Discovered "Paektusan Hot Springs"

A new large hot springs was found at the edge of Crater Lake. This was one of the most significant discoveries made during the period of this expedition.

A report on this was received by the Party Center, who decided that the name of the hot springs should be the "Paektusan Hot Springs."

The newly discovered "Paektusan Hot Springs" are located on a spot that protrudes into Crater Lake on its southwestern edge beneath Changgun Peak. The reason that these hot springs had not been discovered before is that a winter expedition had not been attempted before, and that in the summer the water level of Crater Lake is 1.5-2 meters higher than in winter, with the result that the hot springs are submerged. It is possible to see now this would be the case by looking down from Mt Paektu on a clear day.

The "Paektusan Hot Springs" extend more than 900 meters along the shoreline of Crater Lake beneath Changgun Peak in a U-shape, with the largest and most active spring among them being the one that is located close to Monument Rock. The hot springs are located both in the water near the shore as well as on shore. In winter this area is covered with several meters of snow, and in various places natural "snow caves" are formed by the action of heat and gas. It is not possible to see the hot springs without going into one of these "snow caves." Looking inside, one can see steam escaping through holes 5-10 centimeters in diameter, and can look through to another chamber. These "snow caves" extend out over the water of Crater Lake, and inside have a high domed effect like one sees in the Pyongyang train station or in an ice rink. The hot springs are cut off from the outside atmosphere.

The upflow of the newly discovered "Paektusan Hot Springs" is very great, but the temperature is still very high--around 73 degrees Centigrade. Not counting the salt water hot springs, it is extremely rare to find among the numerous hot springs in our nation medicinal waters/hot springs with such a warm temperature. The mineral content of the hot springs is 2,300 milligrams

per liter, with the primary positive ions being sodium and calcium, and the primary negative ion being sodium bicarbonate. Consequently, the "Paektusan Hot Springs" can be considered to be a wellspring of sodium bicarbonate, and, from the standpoint of positive ions, as a wellspring of bicarbonate of sodium. In view of the fact that the mineral content of the sodium bicarbonate wells that we know of in our nation is in the neighborhood of 200-500 milligrams per liter, the mineral content of the "Paektusan Hot Springs" is anywhere from 4.0 to 11.5 times greater. Viewed from the standpoint that mineral wells are usually called hot springs when their temperature exceeds 20 degrees Centigrade, and that mineral waters are considered to be hot springs with a temperature of less than 20 degrees Centigrade and with a mineral content in excess of 500 milligrams per liter, then the "Paektusan Hot Springs" can be called a unique mineral spring that is both hot spring and mineral water.

The "Paektusan Hot Springs" are extremely useful in medical treatment, given not only their usefulness in internal medicine that stems from their content of the carbonic acid ion, which is one of the key ingredients of medicines that are best for the human body, but also from the high temperature.

Not only is the medicinal value of the newly discovered "Paektusan Hot Springs" high, but they are also of great significance in studying the volcanic activity of Mt Paektu and the evolutionary processes of Crater Lake.

Situated as they are beneath Changgun Peak, which is the most celebrated peak of mountain of the Korean race--Mt Paektu, the "Paektusan Hot Springs" constitute yet another invaluable asset of our people.

The Ice and Snowscape of Crater Lake

In May 1972 Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, personally climbed Mt Paektu and pointed out the following:

"How majestic and beautiful is the snowscape of Mt Paektu. We would not have been able to view this beautiful scene had we been defeated by the blizzards and turned back halfway to our goal. Having braved the raging blizzard and climbed steadfastly to the top, we have been enabled to witness the grandeur of Mt Paektu as never before seen by anyone."

Without looking down on the ice and snowscape of Crater Lake it is not possible to fully appreciate the beauty, majesty and mystical natural features of Mt Paektu and Crater Lake.

The allusion to the ice-encrusted cliffs of Piru Peak, which is commonly referred to as the "ultimate expression" of Mt Paektu, cannot in reality come close to the snowscapes of Crater Lake. The process of encrusting Piru Peak with ice occurs just before the water of Crater Lake is completely frozen. In early December a strong wind of 40-50 meters per second blows, whipping up the waves on Crater Lake and depositing their moisture on the face of Piru Peak. With an earth-shaking roar that sounds like the entire cliff is being torn into pieces, wind currents laden with water droplets sweep clear to the top

and sweep over the rocks on the cliff. This process continues until Crater Lake is completely frozen.

When the face of Piru Peak is viewed from the center of Crater Lake on a clear day, the ice on the cliff stands out in stark contrast to the deep blue sky and the white snowscape of the lake, conjuring up images of the ice mountains of Antarctica. At such times a broad ice field some 300-400 meters in width appears, extending out from the shore, and because the surface of the ice is irregular, it takes on a magical appearance, shimmering like bejewelled silk in the sun of a clear day. This is a phenomenon resulting from the waves having been blown onto the shore by the fierce wind just before the surface of the lake froze completely.

Of interest in the icing over of Crater Lake is the creation of ice forms. The creation of ice forms means shapes that are built up by layers of ice on rivers and lakes, a unique winter phenomenon that does not occur on the calm surfaces of lakes in our nation.

When the water of Crater Lake begins to freeze, needle-shaped ice crystals and broad ice slabs form in some areas and are pushed toward the southeast and southwest shores by the prevailing northwesterly wind of Crater Lake.

During the period the Crater Lake freezes, there will be waves higher than 1 meter when a 40-50 meter per second wind is blowing, and when the wind dies down the ice that has been formed in some areas is destroyed, while at the same time areas that were previously frozen then refreeze and the ice shifts. When this happens, the thickness of the ice that has been formed gradually increases in size. Then, chilled water droplets are blown about and frozen when the wind starts up again, and as a result the process of creating ice forms is accelerated. The surface of the ice that has been so affected is so convoluted that walking on it is not possible.

Crater Lake begins to freeze at the end of September, is completely frozen by the beginning of December, and will not be free of ice until mid-June of the following year.

Although Mt. Paektu is a unique region, the fact that Crater Lake does not completely freeze until the beginning of December has less to do with its great volume of water than with the breakup of ice by the wind, the mixing of the water and the effect of hot springs and geothermal heat in the lakebed.

Up until now, the thickness of the ice on Crater Lake had never been determined from the time the lake was formed.

The results of this winter expedition confirmed that the thickness of the ice on Crater Lake is 150 centimeters, on top of which is a 2-meter blanket of snow.

The ice of Crater Lake has physio-dynamic properties not found in other lakes.

According to studies of the condition of the ice surface of Crater Lake made at the end of January and beginning of February, when temperatures are

coldest, the resistance of the ice to penetration by metal is extremely high, being 2-3 times greater than that of ice formed on calm lakes.

The Ice Age at Crater Lake lasted several times longer than the Ice Age on the plains.

Snow accumulation on Crater Lake varies depending on location, with some areas having several meters and others having several tens of meters. The snow that falls on Crater Lake is notable for being packed hard by the action of constant wind pressure. Due to the way the snow packs, "snow awnings" that look like the tiers of a sports stadium stretch out from the outer edge of Chongsok Peak and work their way toward Crater Lake. These "snow awnings" sometimes break free, resulting in huge avalanches.

When thousands of square meters of snow suddenly cascade from the rim of Mt Paextu down onto the ice of Crater Lake with a deafening roar sometime after February, the whole world knows that spring is coming to Korea.

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

MILITARY BUILDUP, LOCAL REORGANIZATION, DIALOGUE WITH SOUTH

Tokyo JAPAN MILITARY REVIEW in Japanese Oct 85 pp 184-189

[Text] I. North Korean Military Forces Keep Increasing Buildup

1. Introduction of MiG-23 Fighter Planes

It was disclosed early this year that South Korea had introduced 87 helicopters made by the Hughes Company of the United States. It was also reported that the majority of them had already been deployed for combat (as announced by the South Korean minister of national defense on 30 June).

Following an increase in the number of helicopters introduced, the introduction of MiG-23 fighter planes began at the end of May.

On 28 June, SANKEI disclosed that "the delivery of MiG-23's to North Korea was underway." At a dinner party held on 30 June at the National Assembly, South Korean Minister of National Defense Yun stated: "North Korea recently introduced six MiG-23's from the Soviet Union. It is expected that another 35 to 45 MiG-23's will be introduced by year end."

U.S. Department of Defense authorities, too, confirmed on 17 July: "The first group, six MiG-23's, was delivered in May."

Then, international military sources in Tokyo reported on 25 July: "With the additional delivery, the total number of MiG-23's has risen to 14-16."

Moreover, SANKEI reported: "Some observers believe that the planes delivered may not be of the 'Middle East specifications,' that is, lacking the important secret components, but instead they may be close to the type used by the Soviet Air Force."

If by year end the total number of planes is increased to about 50 as expected, needless to say, this will pose a serious threat to South Korea in a year and a half.

2. Chemical Weapons Used by North Korean Military Forces

Since last year South Korea has watched with extraordinary vigilance the chemical warfare capability of the North Korean military forces.

In the report that the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute issued on 17 June, North Korea was mentioned as one of the countries estimated to have stockpiled chemical weapons. Minister of National Defense Yun made the following statement at the aforementioned dinner regarding North Korean military forces' chemical weapons:

(1) North Korea is producing 14 tons of chemical weapons annually at five plants; (2) North Korea is estimated to have stockpiled 180 to 250 tons of chemical weapons as of now.

However, he did not disclose what types it has stockpiled.

Table.

| Classification | Year | 1974 | 1985 |
|----------------------------|------|---------|-----------|
| Military strength | | | |
| Army | | 370,000 | 750,000 |
| Air Force | | 24,000 | 55,000 |
| Navy | | 15,000 | 24,000 |
| Total | | 409,000 | 843,000 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Commandos and rangers | | 0 | 80,000 |
| Reserves | | | 5,000,000 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Major Equipment | | | |
| Tanks | | 800 | 3,400 |
| Armored personnel carriers | | 200 | 1,200 |
| Tracked artillery | | 2,400 | 3,300 |
| Self-propelled artillery | | 0 | 1,500 |
| Multiple rocket launchers | | 550 | 2,000 |
| Antiaircraft artillery | | 2,600 | 10,000 |
| Frogs | | 9 | 15 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Main troops | | | |
| Infantry divisions | | 20 | 26 |
| Motorized divisions | | 0 | 3 |
| Mechanized divisions | | 0 | 20 |
| Armored divisions | | 0 | 9 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Aircraft | | | |
| Jet fighter planes | | 350 | 650 |
| Bombers | | 65 | 85 |
| Transport planes | | 100 | 250 |
| Helicopters | | 33 | 252 |

[continued]

[table continued]

| Classification | 1974 | 1985 |
|---------------------------|------|------|
| Vessels | | |
| Combat vessels | 350 | 550 |
| Submarines | 10 | 20 |
| Missile launching vessels | 18 | 30 |
| Coastal patrol boats | 200 | 325 |
| Amphibious vessels | 35 | 120 |

3. North Korean Military Forces Buildup

On the 32d anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement, the United Nations Command in Korea disclosed the North Korean military buildup during the past 10 years as shown in the accompanying table.

According to the table, the military strength has been increased by more than twofold, and some equipment has been increased fivefold to eightfold.

II. Large-Scale Restructuring of Local Organizations in North Korea

North Korea, which seeks North-South Dialogue and improved relations with Japan and the United States, unfolded as usual an "anti-U.S. struggle month" on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Korean war.

At the beginning of this month-long campaign, frequent demonstrations and rallies were staged at various locations on 2, 3, 4, and 5 June.

Perhaps because of its stand for improved relations, as referred to earlier, these were low key. However, in connection with these demonstrations and rallies, it was disclosed that there had been large changes in the organization and personnel of local party, administrative, and economic organs, as follows.

(1) Previously, the posts of responsible secretaries of party committees and chairmen of people's committees of provinces and directly administered cities and other units were held by different persons. But recently it has been made clear that they are held concurrently by the same persons. (2) The "administrative committees" that existed until the early 1980's became defunct, and in their place "economic guidance committees" became the sole executive organs for local administrative and economic problems. It was disclosed recently that "administrative committees" have been reinstated as executive organs called "administrative-economic guidance committees. (3) Moreover, in terms of personnel, half the number of responsible party secretaries have been retained and are concurrently chairmen of people's committees, and almost all chairmen of administrative-economic guidance committees have been replaced by new persons.

The reasons for such a large-scale reorganization have not been revealed. However, the aims appear to be to clearly separate the "executive" sector from the "guidance" sector of local organizations, and moreover to maintain strong consistency in policy execution by unifying dualism in the guidance sector.

The top personnel of provinces and directly administered cities as of the end of June are listed in the accompanying table. However, as of 21 July, Kang Hui-wen was transferred from Chongjin to become chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative-Economic Guidance Committee. Although the destination of Yi Ho-hyok has not been revealed, it suggests the severity of personnel reshuffles.

Local Leaders as of the End of June

| Province | Classification | Responsible party secretary and concurrently chairman of people's committee | Chairman of administrative economic guidance committee |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| North Pyongan Province | | °Kim In-yul | Kim Hui-chun |
| South Pyongan Province | | Kim Hak-pong | Kye Ung-tae |
| North Hamgyong Province | | *Cho Se-ung | *Kang Hui-won |
| South Hamgyong Province | | °Yi Kil-song | Kim Hyong-chong |
| North Hwanghae Province | | °Choe Mun-son | Yun So |
| South Hwanghae Province | | °Paek Pom-su | Kim Tong-won |
| Yanggan Province | | Kim Won-chon | Kim Yong-tuk |
| Chagang Province | | Yi Pong-kil | °Han Song-yong |
| Kangwon Province | | Im Hyong-ku | Unidentified |
| Pyongyang Special City | | °*So Yun-sok | Yi Ho-hyok |
| Kaesong Special City | | °Kim Ki-son | Kim Yong-chon |
| Chongjin Directly Administered City | | *Cho Se-ung | *Kang Hui-won |
| Nampo Directly Administered City | | °* Yi Kun-mo | Chang In-sok |

Note: °denotes retained. *denotes a Political Bureau candidate member or higher.

III. North Korea Establishes "Orders" and Other Decorations for Foreigners

On 30 July, NODONG SINMUN reported that on 25 July President Kim Il-song had issued a decree establishing the "Order of Friendship" and the "Friendship Medal" for meritorious foreigners. Also, on 3 August NODONG SINMUN reported similarly that as of 25 July a decree establishing the "Medal in Commemoration of the Fatherland Liberation" had been issued.

It is not clear why these were reported separately on different dates, when the decrees were issued on the same date. The former are solely for foreigners; the "Order of Friendship" and the "Friendship Medal," were established in order to "cite at the state level foreign diplomats, technicians, and specialists and other persons who have strengthened friendship and solidarity with

our country, developed economic and technical exchange and cooperation, and actively promoted the strengthening of the international solidarity of the revolution." The "Medal in Commemoration of the Fatherland Liberation" was established in order to be conferred on meritorious persons in the nation on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation, and the "Medal in Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of Korea" to be conferred on foreigners.

In the background of the recent North Korean establishment of such orders and medals, the aim appears to be that in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation, in the name of President Kim Il-song, gratitude will be expressed to leaders, technicians, and specialists of the socialist countries, led by China and the Soviet Union, and nonaligned nations. At the same time, (1) it will serve as the expression of North Korea's will to ask for "continued favor during the Kim Chong-il era, too; and (2) it aims at promoting the introduction of investment and technologies based on the joint venture law.

The establishment of medals for meritorious persons at home is viewed as an expression of gratitude, and also as a measure to hint indirectly that they should be loyal to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, and should endeavor for socialist construction.

On 9 May, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory, the Soviet ambassador delivered commemorative medals to 12 leaders led by President Kim Il-song, and others. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation on 15 August, these orders and medals are expected to be massively awarded by the Soviets to those leaders. Incidentally, currently in North Korea there are four kinds of decorations, that is, orders, medals, citations, and titles. In the category of orders there are seven top orders, including the "Order of Kim Il-song," and the "Order of the National Flag." In the category of medals there are four medals, including the "Meritorious Medal" and the "Order Medal." In the category of citations there are six citations, including the "Kim Il-song Citation." And in the category of titles there are 40 kinds, including the "Hero of the Republic."

IV. Busily Unfolding Three Sets of Dialogues

The second North-South economic conference and the eighth plenary North-South Red Cross conference scheduled for mid-January and late January this year, respectively, were canceled with a unilateral notice from North Korea to the effect that "We are forced to postpone the North-South dialogue until the U.S.-Korean joint maneuvers, the Team Spirit 85, scheduled to commence on 1 February, is suspended." After the U.S.-Korean maneuvers were ended in April, the dialogue was resumed in May.

In addition to the two sets of dialogues, North Korea proposed on 9 April "to hold North-South parliamentary conferences." As a new category of dialogue in the future, "sports conferences" are anticipated. The synopsis of the dialogues so far as of the end of July are as follows.

1. The Second and Third North-South Economic Conferences

After a half-year interval, the second economic conference was held on 17 May. This was quickly followed by the third economic conference held on 20 June.

At the second conference, the North Korean side made a proposal with emphasis on political contacts "to create a joint committee on economic cooperation, with persons at the vice premier level as chairmen, to first discuss within a broad framework means for joint ventures and exchange." Against this, the South Korean side proposed a practical priority to accumulate concrete accomplishments. Thus the discrepancy between the two sides was not closed, and the conference ended without agreement.

At the third conference, as the South Korean side made a large concession by agreeing to the North Korean proposal to "establish a joint committee for economic cooperation," the conference was carried on in an amicable atmosphere. A draft "agreement" to establish this was presented, and the conference decided to hold the fourth conference on 18 September. The following table gives the principal points of the draft "agreement," which indicates the narrowing of views.

| Classification | | South Korea | North Korea | Remarks |
|----------------------|----------------|--|--|----------------|
| Conference structure | Title | North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation | North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation | Views narrowed |
| | Chairman | Vice premier level on both sides | Vice premier level on both sides | Views agreed |
| | Structure | 7 members, including a minister level vice chairman | A total of 9 members, including a minister level vice chairman | Views narrowed |
| | Sub-committees | 2 subcommittees (commodity trading and economic cooperation), composed of 5 members each, to be organized. As needed, special subcommittees and small committees may be established separately | 7 subcommittees (agricultural resources development, industry and technology, fisheries, commodity exchange, transportation and postal communications, monetary, and finance), composed of 5 members each, to be established | |
| | Secretariat | To be established within 30 days after the signing of the agreement to establish a joint secretariat | To establish a secretariat | Views narrowed |

[continued]

[table continued]

| Classification | | South Korea | North Korea | Remarks |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | Relationship to existing conference | Points agreed upon and close to agreement shall be comprehensive-ly summarized and transferred to the new committee | Contiguity not clear | Views different |
| Materials trading | Target items | (South Korean side wishes to sell) iron and steel materials, fibers, salt, mandarin oranges, marine products from southern coast. (North Korean side wants to buy) anthracite, iron ore, magnesia clinker | *North Korea side mentioned no specific items. References here are from first and second conferences Close to agreement items at first conference are reflected in the South Korean draft agreement | Views narrowed at first conference |
| | Prices | To be decided by agreement of concerned parties in consideration of international market prices | To be decided by agreement of concerned parties in consideration of international market prices (second conference) | Views agreed |
| | Formula | Letters of credit with condition for simultaneous opening by both sides. If trading amounts are equal, no exchange formula for bartering | Liquidation settlement formula (second conference) | |
| | Bank in charge of settlement | Bank in a Third World nation | North-South bank (second conference) | |
| | Currency of settlement | British pound, Swiss franc | Swiss franc (second conference) | Views narrowed |
| Economic cooperation | Objective projects | Joint fishing waters, joint underground resources development to be established | Natural resources to be jointly developed and utilized (second conference). Joint fishing waters to be established (first conference) | Views narrowed |

[continued]

[table continued]

| Classification | | South Korea | North Korea | Remarks |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| | Transportation | Seoul-Sinuiju line to be reconnected | Joining of Seoul-Sinuiju line (first conference) | |
| | Port opening | Inchon, Pohang, Wonsan, and Nampo to be opened | Inchon, Pohang, Wonsan, and Nampo to be opened (first conference) | Views agreed |
| Effective date and term | Time to become effective | From the time of signing of agreements | To become effective from the time of signing of agreements and exchange of original texts | |
| | Validity | Effective for 5 years from the date to become effective. Validity is automatically extended for 5 years unless one party notifies the other of its intention to abrogate agreements | | |

2. Eighth Plenary North-South Red Cross Conference

For 2 days on 28 and 29 May, a plenary Red Cross conference was held in Seoul for the first time in 12 years, since the suspension in 1973. Views were exchanged on the five items on which agreement had been already reached. These were: (1) confirmation of and report on addresses, and life and death of separated families; (2) free visits by families; (3) exchange of letters; (4) the reunification of families by free will; and (5) other humanitarian issues.

At the conference, the South Korean side contended that each individual agenda should be discussed separately and the agreed upon items should be "enforced as soon as possible"; it proposed as the top priority among the five agendas the "confirmation of separated families and free visits." Against this, the North Korean side demanded in parallel that "the five agendas should be collectively discussed and comprehensively solved." Furthermore, it emphasized that "free visits of separated families was the top priority question." In addition, it proposed "mutual visits by performing arts groups on the occasion of 15 August."

The principal points in the proposals are listed in the accompanying table. The fact that North Korea proposed mutual visits of "performing arts groups," which is not necessarily related to humanitarian problems, is interpreted as an expression of North Korean designs to carry out political propaganda in the name of the Red Cross.

Principal Points in the Proposals by Both Sides

South Korean Proposals

1. In order to confirm addresses, life and death of separated families in the South and the North, both sides shall exchange requests and reports.
2. For the purpose of free visits and the reunion of separated families, places and length of stay shall be decided upon, and large-scale groups of visitors shall be exchanged.
3. Visitors facilities shall be established at Panmunjom.
4. For the purpose of free mail exchange among separated families, a joint office for the exchange of mail shall be established at Panmunjom.
5. The reunion of separated families shall be implemented, and such humanitarian projects as the return of articles and remains of deceased shall be promoted.
6. By 15 August at the latest, the "Joint North-South Red Cross Committee" and the "Joint North-South Red Cross Panmunjom Office" shall be established.
7. On the occasion of 15 August, a mutual exchange of the "first home visitors groups of separated families" shall be implemented.

North Korean Proposals

1. The five-item agenda shall be collectively discussed.
2. In order to relieve the pain of separated families, other problems shall be promptly discussed.
3. Free travel of separated families between the North and the South is the question of top priority importance.
4. Separated families shall travel with letters of credence issued by the Red Cross.
5. One month in advance, names and destinations shall be notified.
6. As a principle, the length of stay shall be 1 month.
7. Travels shall go through Panmunjom and Chorwon.
8. The distant-relative range of separated families shall be up to eight times removed.
9. In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation and on the occasion of 15 August, the responsible persons for the Red Cross of both sides shall lead performing arts groups on mutual visits.

However, since the South Korean side acceded to the North Korean proposal for a "collective discussion formula" and agreed in principle to the "implementation of free travel," the conference made progress a step further. The conference concluded the 2-day session after deciding to hold the next conference at Pyongyang on 27 August, and to hold a business level meeting on 15 July to discuss the question of "mutual visits."

In the meantime, the members of the 84-man North Korean delegation (14 regular delegates, 50 reporters, and 20 staff members) led by Red Cross Vice Chairman Yi Chong-yul, which entered Seoul on the morning of the 27th, reportedly brought with them their own drinking water. The delegation also refused to visit the Seoul Olympic facilities, showing its rigid side. But the delegation engaged in conversation with South Korean people when it visited the National Folk Village and a television factory, showing its friendly side. After completing a 3-night, 4-day schedule, the delegation departed from Seoul on the morning of the 30th and returned home by way of Panmunjom.

On 15 July a business-level meeting on the question of mutual visits was held, and each side advanced specific proposals. The contents of these proposals are as listed in the accompanying table.

| | <u>South Korea</u> | <u>North Korea</u> |
|--|--|---|
| Scope of home visitors groups | 300 | 300 |
| Scale of performing arts groups | 100 | 300 |
| Reporters | 100 | 50 |
| Staff members | 50-60 | 50 |
| Places to be visited | Hometowns | Seoul and Pyongyang |
| Visiting method | Simultaneous exchange method | Alternate visits method |
| Visiting time | 20-26 September (6 nights, 7 days) | 5-15 September (3 nights, 4 days) |
| Personal selection | Immediate families and their descendants | Only immediate families concerned |
| Frequency of performance by performing arts groups | Once a day, 2-3 times in total | Once a day, 3-4 times in total |
| Advertising of performing arts groups | Opposed to posting posters | Posting posters and outdoor advertising |
| Transportation method | With own transportation, groups will enter the other party's territory | Change to vehicles provided by the other party at Panmunjom |

Note: The North Korean side proposed that the time of the visit be 10-25 August, but it acceded to the South Korean proposal.

Although at this point both sides agreed to the implementation of the visit in September, the South Korean side requested the completion of arrangements on these points: (1) the places to be visited and the form of visit of the home visitors groups; (2) the scope and organization of the performing arts groups; and (3) the contents of performance by the performing arts groups. The South Korean side was reportedly puzzled as to why North Korea emphasized only the performing arts groups.

On 19 July, in order to conclude such issues, the second business-level meeting was held. But the discussion went forward in parallel. The North Korean side left the conference with the parting words, "If your side agrees to the visiting method, that is, limiting it to Seoul and Pyongyang, we request that your side call us on the direct line," and without setting a date for the next meeting.

Just as a ray of hope was seen for the implementation of "mutual visits," the expectation collapsed. As this is going to press, it is not certain whether the ninth Red Cross conference will be held on 27 August at Pyongyang.

3. Preliminary Contact for the Parliamentary Conference

On 9 April North Korea proposed a North-South parliamentary conference to adopt a "nonaggression declaration" designed to relax tension on the Korean Peninsula. In response, South Korea approved in principle the parliamentary conference itself, but assumed a negative posture towards the agenda that North Korea had proposed. South Korea had not completed the organization of the National Assembly since the general election held in February, and it had kept delaying its reply to North Korea. However, toward the end of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly begun on 13 May, on 3 June South Korea replied that "it would agree to the parliamentary conference for the purpose of forming a consultative organization for the enactment of a unification constitution." It further proposed that "it would make preliminary contacts at Panmunjom in July."

Based on this, the first preliminary contact was made by the parliamentary delegations of both sides composed of five members each on 23 July. The first preliminary contact was concluded after agreement: (1) to form delegations of both sides composed of 11 members each; (2) to hold conferences alternately at Pyongyang and Seoul; and (3) to hold a conference within 1 month after the completion of the preliminary contact, and to hold the next contact on 25 September.

At this contact, the South Korean side proposed to "adopt as the agenda 'the question of organizing a national unification consultative conference' for the purpose of drafting a constitution for North-South unification." Against this, the North Korean side did not yield, saying: "We do not oppose adopting a unification constitution as South Korea has proposed, but we give top priority to the announcement of a joint declaration regarding mutual nonaggression for the relaxation of tension." Thus the North Korean side held fast to the posture of adhering to principle, although it showed a flexible posture, with the consequence that a conclusion on the agenda was carried over to subsequent contacts.

Incidentally, there were some discrepancies between Ho Tam's report regarding the proposals for the parliamentary conference at the Supreme People's Assembly and the North Korean letter to the South Korean National Assembly. In some ways the parliamentary conference for the adoption of a nonaggression declaration may be accepted as a preliminary step toward the holding of "tripartite talks."

Also, at the recent contact the South Korean side once again mentioned the Rangoon incident, but North Korea flatly rejected it, saying: "We had nothing to do with it." But it is noteworthy that North Korea did not adopt an attitude of invalidating future preliminary contacts.

4. Is There a Possibility That the Dialogues Will Be Fruitful?

As we have observed above, active dialogues unfolded from May to July.

Although it became clear through the dialogues that there was an immense distance in the speculation between the two sides, both sides generally agreed to the continuation of the dialogues. As of now there is no indication that one side will unilaterally and formally notify the other of the suspension of the dialogues.

The economic conference so far has shown the smoothest progress. The two other sets of dialogues could be judged to be already in a stalemate. Even if contacts are resumed in the future, no great progress may be hoped for. So, of course, the results of the dialogues will be difficult to anticipate.

In the latter half of the year the dialogues will transpire as in the first half. However, even without results, the continuation of the dialogues themselves contributes to mutual understanding and the relaxation of tension. We expect that they will continue the dialogues without rushing for results and without haste.

10372/9365
CSO: 4105/016

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DPRK DEVOTES ATTENTION TO AFTER-SCHOOL LESSONS OF STUDENTS

SK210452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)--Deep attention is paid to the after-school lessons of students and children in Korea.

The Pyongyang, the Kaesong, the "1,000-ri journey for liberation," the Samjiyon and many other students and children's palaces and several dozen students and children's halls are found in the country. Millions of students and children take after-school lessons there every year.

The Pyongyang students and children's palace with a floor space of 50,000 square meters has a 1,100-seat theater, a gymnasium, and upwards of 500 rooms including more than 200 study and activity rooms. Every day above 10,000 school children cultivate their talent at various circles.

A good many scientists and technicians who play a big part in the development of the nation's science and technology, and well-known artists and sportsmen have emerged from among the one-time members of the palace circles in their school days.

The Samjiyon students and children's palace is situated at the time-honored revolutionary battle site at the foot of Mt. Paekdu on the northern border of the country. It is furnished with 7,400 items of equipment and experimental apparatuses of 870 kinds, an astronomical telescope for the meteorological observation of Mt. Paekdu, a large stock of books and musical instruments.

The February 14 Musan students and children's hall with a total floor space of 4,500 square meters operates in Musan, a northern miners' city, for children of miners. It has several thousand items of experimental and practice equipment and appliances including trucks, tractors, TV sets and film projectors.

Libraries, sports clubs, swimming pools, and ice rinks for students and children are found everywhere.

A great many youth and children are trained at the sports clubs which number 200 or more.

Twenty-one children's union camps are located at revolutionary battle sites, historic sites and scenic spots.

One hundred forty thousand children make joyous camping in the period from April to autumn every year. Some camps are opened in mid-February.

More than 30,000 campers are received every year by the Mangyongdae children's union camp at the foot of the Yongak Mountain of beautiful scenery on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

The Myohyangsan, Popyong, Kaesong and Sokhu camps are well furnished with indoor activity rooms and sports and cultural amusement facilities.

Thirty-four excursion camps are found at revolutionary battle sites and historic sites.

Students and children's palace, hall, camp, sports club, excursion camp, etc. with thousands of square meters in floor space will make their appearance in Nampo, a port city of culture on the west coast, Mt. Myohyang, a scenic spot, and other places.

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CSO: 4100/039

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF LEBANON MARKED

Proclamation Anniversary of Lebanon

SK220500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 42nd anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in Lebanon.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Lebanese people in their just cause for defence of the independence of the country and its territorial integrity and for independent development and prosperity, the paper says, and goes on:

Today the Lebanese people are facing an urgent task to clear southern Lebanon of the Israeli aggressors and achieve national unity and the stability of the country.

The peace agreement on ending the 10 year long civil war has reached the stage of signing thanks to the sincere negotiations and efforts of the different groupings in Lebanon. This is a big stride in achieving national unity and stability in Lebanon.

Hating positive developments in Lebanon, the U.S. imperialists and Israel are trying to scuttle the process of a peaceful solution of the political crisis there.

With no machinations, however, can they break the will of the Lebanese people to drive away the occupiers to the last man and defend the sovereignty of the country and territorial integrity.

The Israeli aggressors must unconditionally and completely withdraw from southern Lebanon and the United States must stop interfering in the Lebanese affairs.

Message to Lebanese President

SK211111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on November 21 sent a message to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, warmly greeting the 42nd anniversary of the independence of Lebanon.

President Kim Il-song wished the Lebanese president and people fresh success in their work for the country's stability and national unity.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YSP DELEGATION'S VISIT

YSP Group Arrives in Pyongyang

SK210548 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] A delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party led by Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the WPK Central Committee. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chae-pong and Kil Chu-am, deputy department chiefs of the WPK Central Committee; and functionaries from the sectors concerned. Juvenile corps members presented bouquets to the delegation leader.

Talks Held Between WPK, YSP Delegations

SK201105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on November 20 between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Yemen Socialist Party.

Present there on our side were Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chae-pong and Kil Su-am, vice-directors of departments of the WPK Central Committee, and other persons concerned.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the successes and experiences in their party work and exchanged views on further strengthening and development of the friendly relations between the two parties and on a number of matters of mutual concern.

A friendly atmosphere prevailed in the talks.

YSP Group Gives Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK221058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a gift from Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party who is heading a YSP delegation.

Salim Salih Muhammad handed the gift to an official concerned on November 22.

YSP Leaders Inspect Gymnastic Display Ground

SK230457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, on November 14 went round the rehearsal ground of a mass gymnastic display created and guided by Korean specialists.

He expressed satisfaction over the successful presentation in the mass gymnastic display of the history of the struggle of the Democratic Yemeni people against foreign invaders and achievements made by them in building a new society after the independence.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il for having sent able mass gymnastic display specialists for the preparation of the independence day celebrations.

He also highly appreciated the efforts of the Korean specialists giving sincere help for a gratifying success by creating the excellent mass gymnastic display.

Chairman Muhammad stressed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by President Kim Il-song is a most beautiful country and the Korean people are a heroic people standing at the head of the struggle against imperialism.

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CSO: 4100/039

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FOREIGN MESSAGES ON WPK FOUNDING

SK220429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received congratulatory messages from different countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Franz Muhri, chairman, and Erwin Scharf, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, in their joint message say that over the past four decades since its founding the Workers' Party of Korea has effected revolutionary changes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and provided the people with good conditions for material and cultural life.

Simon Muzenda, second secretary and vice-president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and acting prime minister of Zimbabwe, says in his message that the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea marked an important milestone in the history of the Korean people.

The message expresses full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Palestine says in its message that the great successes achieved by the Korean working class and other people are unthinkable apart from the historical event of the party founding.

The message stresses we appreciate the support of the Workers' Party of Korea, especially of respected comrade Kim Il-song, to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia in its message reflects that the U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression in Korea and divided Korea into two.

We believe that the entire Korean people, under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, will certainly accomplish the historical cause of reunifying the country in a peaceful way and building a socialist society.

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CSO: 4100/039

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK, JAPANESE HISTORIANS ON NEED FOR COOPERATION

SK230459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)--A Japanese historian had a conversation with Korean historians on November 21 at the Grand People's Study House.

Present there were academicians, professors and doctors Kim Sok-hyong and Pak Si-hyong and other historians of Korea and Kazu Uehara, professor of Seijo University of Japan.

Noting that the culture of the Koguryo Dynasty (early first century b.c.-668 a.d.) clearly shows the resourcefulness, courage and spirit of the people of the Koguryo Dynasty, the participants said that the Korean people are a talented people who have created brilliant culture from the old times.

They pointed to historic facts about the influence the Koguryo culture had on the development of ancient culture of Japan.

Prof Kazu Uehara said that it was very important for him to make a deep study of Koguryo culture in getting correct answers to questions regarding the ancient culture of Japan in which he is majoring.

Today most of the Japanese scholars are deeply interested in Koguryo culture, he said.

While seeing many cultural remains including the Kangso Three Tombs, Anak Tomb No 3, Tokhung-ri Mural Tomb and Chongrung Temple during his stay in Korea, he said, I have gained a better knowledge of the content and characteristics of mural paintings, architectural styles and the level of plastic artistic representation in the period of the Koguryo Dynasty.

He noted that the unique architecture and the characteristics of the mural paintings of the Koguryo Dynasty could be found in the ancient culture of Japan such as the Asuka Tera and the Takamatsuzaka Mural Tomb in Japan. There is no denying the historical fact, he stressed.

We can say convincingly that the ancient culture of Japan was influenced by Koguryo culture, contrary to the wrong argument of some Japanese scholars, he stated.

He said that it was of weight significance in deepening understanding and expanding and developing exchanges between the peoples of Japan and Korea for the scholars of the two countries to widely introduce and propagandize Koguryo culture, and he noted that grand exhibitions of Koguryo culture are now open in various areas of Japan.

Pointing to the history of the development of Koguryo culture and its characteristics, the Korean scholars elaborated on the peculiar style, scale and content of the monument of King Kwanggaeto and mural tombs.

They said Koguryo culture is well known to the world.

The attendants at the conversation stressed the need to make closer ties and strengthen cooperation between the historians of the two countries and make joint efforts for success in researches in the future.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

GUINEA THANKS DPRK FOR HYDRAULIC POWER STATION--Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)--A ceremony for the completion of Hydraulic Power Station No 1 in Kili, Guinea, built under the solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il-song was held on November 14 in Kili. T. Diallo, secretary of state for water conservancy and forestry of the Ministry of Agricultural Development, cut the tape hanging before the station on the authorization of the government. The secretary of state made a speech there. He stressed that Hydraulic Power Station No 1 in Kili is a precious gift presented by the respected leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song to the Guinean government and people. And the power station is a symbol of the friendship and cooperation between Guinea and Korea and a practical example of South-South cooperation, he said, and added: The tradition of friendship and cooperation between the two countries established by the great President His Excellency Kim Il-song is deep and eternal. He declared that the Guinean government and people would actively support and encourage the cause of the Korean people for national reunification. In the name of the Guinean president, government and people, he extended deep thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear comrade Kim Chong-il for always helping the Guinean people with sincerity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 22 Nov 85 SK]/12766

KIM CHONG-IL REPLIES TO FOREIGN LEADERS--Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. He sent reply messages to General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali; Mohamed 'Abd al-Aziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; V. Ratakun, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand; Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress; R.M. Kawawa, general secretary of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi of Tanzania; Marie Rouise Coleiro, secretary general of the Mzbozllabor Party; Emil Bobu, member of the executive Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania; and Luchio Luzzato, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Comrade Kim Chong-il in his reply messages expressed deep thanks for their warm congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the WPK founding and sincerely wished them new success in their noble work. He expressed the belief

that the friendly relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and the parties and peoples of the afore-said countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 23 Nov 85 SK]/12766

DPRK GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR--Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)--A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Kang Chong-mo, first vice minister of foreign trade, left here today by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 20 Nov 85 SK]/12766

DELEGATION VISITS GREECE--Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, visited Greece from November 9 to 15. During its stay in Greece, the delegation had talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Greece and a delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement. It also met and had talks separately with Ionnis Baniyas, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (of the interior), an executive member in charge of international affairs of the party, the secretary of the Athens committee of the Communist Party of Greece who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and the director of the international affairs department of the party. The delegation went round various places of Athens and gave a lecture under the title "On the Chuche Idea and the Home and Foreign Policy [garble] Workers' Party of Korea Embodying It" at party school in the building of the Communist Party of Greece. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 21 Nov 85 SK]/12766

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS OF LAOS--Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)--A DPRK party and government delegation headed by Ko Chong-sik, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left here on November 20 by plane to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the National Day of Laos. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-chae, member of the WPK Central Committee, Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea Nguyen Giap. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 21 Nov 85 SK]/12766

YANG HYONG-SOP GREETES PORTUGUESE SPEAKER--Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, extended warm congratulations to Fernando Amaral on his reelection as president of the assembly of the Republic of Portugal. In the message he expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Assembly of the Republic of Portugal would grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 22 Nov 85 SK]/12766

DPRK AMBASSADOR MEETS SUDANESE MILITARY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)--Sim Sang-il, DPRK ambassador to the Sudan, on November 13 paid a courtesy call on 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. The chairman asked the ambassador to convey the best wishes of the Sudanese people for good health and long life of His Excellency President Kim Il-song. Noting that Korea has developed to a very high standard under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, he touched upon the friendly relations

between the Sudan and Korea. Saying that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the intention of His Excellency President Kim Il-song to achieve a peaceful reunification of the divided country, he wished the Korean people a happy life in a reunified country. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 22 Nov 85 SK]/12766

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS OUTGOING MALTESE ENVOY--Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on November 22 met and had a talk with Paul L. Gafa, Maltese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Kim Yong-nam arranged a luncheon for the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 23 Nov 85 SK]/12766

POLAND'S SIWICKI CONGRATULATED--Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)--Vice-Marshal of the Korean People's Army, O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, congratulated Florian Siwicki upon the latter's reappointment as minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic. In his message O Chin-u expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the people's and armies of Korea and Poland would grow stronger and develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 24 Nov 85 SK]/12766

GIFT TO BURKINA FASO PRESIDENT--Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent the documentary film "Visit to Our Country by Burkina Faso President Thomas Sankara" as a gift to Thomas Sankara, chairman of the national revolutionary council and president of Burkina Faso. DPRK Ambassador to Burkina Faso Li Tae-yun handed the gift on November 18 to the director of external affairs and cooperation of the Political Bureau of the presidential office authorized by the president of Burkina Faso. He asked the ambassador to convey the warm greetings and deepest thanks of President Thomas Sankara to President Kim Il-song. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 25 Nov 85 SK]/12766

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR INDONESIA--Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)--A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol left here today by air for a visit to Indonesia. It was seen off at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u. The delegation was also seen off at the airport by Supari Tjokrohartono, Indonesian ambassador to Korea, and Pei Jiaxi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 25 Nov 85 SK]/12766

SURINAME INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Suriname. Noting that the Surinamese people are waging an energetic struggle to liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule and build a new life, courageously smashing the aggressive and subversive machinations of the imperialists in recent years, the author of the article says: The Republic of Suriname is developing friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world, pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy. The Korean people hail the successes made by the Surinamese people in the endeavors for the building of a new society and express solidarity with their just cause. The friendly

and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed ever more favorable since the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Suriname on October 11, 1982. The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. They wish the Surinamese people greater success in the endeavors for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 25 Nov 85 SK]/12766

WPK DELEGATION TO ANGOLA--Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, left here today by air to attend the Second Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party of Angola. It was sent off at the airport by secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop and officials concerned. Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov was also present at the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 27 Nov 85] /8309

AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA--Pyongyang, November 28 (KCNA)--Pak Si-kwon, Korean ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, paid a farewell call on D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, on November 22. The chairman of the Council of Ministers asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The Mongolian party and government, he said, have always supported the Korean people's struggle for a peaceful reunification of the country and will actively support it in the future, too. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 28 Nov 85] /8309

DELEGATION TO INDONESIA--Pyongyang, November 28 (KCNA)--Indonesian President Suharto met the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol on November 26. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Suharto. President Suharto expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his sincere regards and greetings to His Excellency Respected President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Respected Kim Chong-il. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation arrived in Jakarta on November 26. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 28 Nov 85] /8309

NEW DPRK ENVOY TO ANGOLA--Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--Pak Ki-chol, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Korea to Angola, on November 27 presented his credentials to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The president expressed thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his sincere and warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The Angolan

Government firmly supports the policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by President Kim Il-song, he said. The friendly and cooperative relations between Angola and Korea are excellently developing on a solid basis, he noted. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546 GMT 2 Dec 85] /8309

RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN--Islamabad, Nov. 29 (KYODO)--North Korean Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam expressed the desire for greater economic cooperation with Pakistan on arrival in Islamabad Thursday on a four-day visit. Official sources said following his meeting with Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan that both sides agreed to expand cooperation. They also exhibited "wide agreement" in their discussions in regional, international and nonaligned movement issues, the sources said. Yaqub Khan accepted Kim's invitation to visit North Korea, according to the sources. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 29 Nov 85] /8309

TRADE STUDY ASSOCIATION GROUP ARRIVES--A delegation of the Japanese East Asia Trade Study Association led by Masahiro Soijima, chairman of this association, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane. Functionaries from the sectors concerned greeted this delegation at the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 19 Nov 85 SK]/12766

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ASSAULTS U.S. SUPPORT OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

SK211050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "U.S. Imperialists, Patron of Racists," which says:

The U.S. imperialists are bent on nursing the strength of the South African racists to bar the independent development of the African countries and maintain and expand their domination over the region.

It is an open secret that most of the weapons of all kinds including tanks, planes and guns used by the South African racists against the peoples of African frontline countries, Namibia and South Africa were supplied by the U.S. imperialists or were manufactured with their help.

More than 150 kinds of weapons and military equipment produced by the munition plant of the South African racists are manufactured with the U.S. imperialists active aid and cooperation.

The U.S. imperialists zealously help them not only in the production of ordinary weapons but also in that of chemical and germ weapons.

In an attempt to manufacture a weapon for destroying the "human race," they are making researches into a virus not harmful to the white, but fatal only to the Africans and other "colored races," at a top-secret laboratory in the northern region of Transvaal Province.

Now the U.S. imperialists are transferring to racists even technology and data for nuclear weapon production.

They are talking about economic "sanctions" against the South African racists, afraid of the pressure of world opinion. But in fact they render an active economic help to the South African racists, overtly and covertly.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are the "patron" of the racists, zealously defending the latter in defiance of the unanimous demand of the peoples of the world progressive countries.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON U.S. TRADE CRISIS

SK240949 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0920 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article captioned "No Remedy to Crisis" anatomizing the trade situation of the United States.

Pointing to the worsening trade situation of the United States whose trade deficit leaped from \$25,300 million in 1980 to \$123,300 million in 1984, the signed article says:

The downhill run of the U.S. trade and jumping of its trade deficit to an astronomical figure these years, is chiefly ascribable to the dollar overvaluation policy of the U.S. administration.

Its widening trade gap also results from the budgetary policy for arms buildup and high interest policy persistently pursued by the U.S. ruling quarters.

Meanwhile, Western countries increased the international competitive power of their commodities by an export subsidy policy. This has driven the United States into a worse strait.

These factors have slashed the competitive power of the U.S. commodities and sharply boosted its deficit. In consequence, several thousand enterprises have closed their doors and millions of people lost their jobs.

With trade imbalance growing acute as years go by to have a grave influence on the overall socio-economic life, the U.S. ruling circles are now clinging tighter to protectionism to straighten it out.

On the other hand, they are moving toward a policy switch-over to ease dollar overvaluation in which they have so far persisted.

The foreign press reports that the U.S. ruling quarters "will not be able to bridge over the crisis of the economy running downhill or solve the trade deficit problem resulting from the arms buildup policy with any prescription, though they are taking a series of emergency measures to save the already declining trade situation.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN ON NUCLEAR SUBMARINE VISITS TO JAPAN

SK210419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN in an article today says that Japan is being deeply embroiled in the U.S. policy of nuclear adventures.

When the Kanagawa Prefectural and the Yokosuka City authorities demanded the government to ascertain whether the atomic-powered U.S. submarine "Houston" which entered Yokosuka port of Japan was equipped with nuclear missiles, or not, the latter gave a stereotyped answer, the paper notes, and continues:

In its answer given through the foreign ministry, the government said it believed that the ship was not carrying nuclear weapons, since the U.S. side had not proposed "prior consultation" on nuclear shipment.

It is well known to the whole world that American ships call at Japanese ports with nuclear weapons on board.

To allow nuclear weapons into Japan is a grave problem violating the three non-nuclear principles of Japan prohibiting the production, possession, and introduction of nuclear weapons.

What deserves attention in the answer of the Japanese government is that it rules out its own views in the important question of judging the encroachment on the fundamental principle of the state policy.

The naive answer of the Japanese government that, if the United States declares the ships carry no nuclear weapons, it believes so, reveals its serious dependency blindly following the United States, whether it pleases or not. It brings into bolder relief the servile attitude of voluntarily abandoning the sovereignty of an independent state to give an answer agreeable to the opposite side without checking if the foreign warships entering its ports carry nuclear weapons.

It is a deliberate deception making a mockery of the Japanese people that the Japanese government gave such answer, knowing that the American ship was carrying nuclear weapons.

It is a crafty drama aimed at appeasing the anti-nuclear sentiments of the Japanese people particularly sensitive to nuclear weapons for the Japanese

authorities repeatedly to give a deceptive answer to a clear question in conspiracy with the United States.

What the Japanese authorities seek in this drama is to make the presence of nuclear weapons in Japan a fait accompli and force the Japanese people to accept nuclear shipment as an inevitable fact.

Japan is being embroiled in the U.S. policy of nuclear adventures, step by step.

The Japanese ruling circles are going to spell again nuclear disaster and tragedy to their people who were the first victim to nuclear bombs in history.

It would be too late, if the Japanese reactionaries intend to draw a lesson after suffering a greater sacrifice.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

CALL FOR REVOCATION OF ZIONISM RESOLUTION--Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a short commentary on the recent demand of the U.S. President for the revocation of the United Nations resolution on Zionism. It says: Ten years ago the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution branding Zionism as a form of racism and apartheid policy. But, recently the U.S. President demanded the "nullification" of this just resolution, contending that this was a blot and a mean measure. This is a high-handed act of the U.S. President to arbitrarily revoke the resolutions of the United Nations and impose his brigandish demand upon it, keeping it under his thumb. As for the Zionists, they are racist butchers who forced the Palestinian people out of their homeland with bayonets and are pursuing the most barbarous racial extermination policy against them and murdering Arab people at random in the occupied area, inhumanely treating them. The United Nations, therefore, branded them as racists 10 years ago but, angry at this, the U.S. President is openly patronizing the Israeli aggressors. This fully exposes only the true color of the U.S. imperialists as the boss of racism. It is a well known fact that the United States is trying to establish its domination over the Middle East area with the Israeli aggressors as a shock-brigade. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 21 Nov 85 SK] /12766

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